

But Sees Difficulties in Italy Crisis

Andreotti Agrees to Try to Form Cabinet

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 19 (NYT).—President Giovanni Leone tonight asked Giulio Andreotti, who offered his resignation from the post of premier on Monday, to attempt to form another government.

Mr. Andreotti accepted the mandate, but said that he realized the difficulties of his task. Mr. Andreotti, 59, a Christian Democrat who has been playing a prominent role in politics for 30 years, has been heading a caretaker administration since Monday.

Vietnam Lists 5 New Attacks By Cambodia

BANGKOK, Jan. 19 (Reuters).

—Vietnam today reported new attacks by Cambodian troops on Vietnamese border provinces as a senior Chinese government figure urged the two Communist neighbors to stop fighting.

The Vietnam News Agency, in a broadcast monitored in Hong Kong, reported on five border attacks it said were made by Cambodian forces in the eight-day period that ended Tuesday. Most of the attacks were said to have occurred in An Giang Province in the southern sector and in Tay Ninh Province, north of the Vietnamese-held Parrot's Beak area of Cambodia.

The agency said soldiers of two Cambodian regiments killed or wounded 23 Vietnamese civilians in an attack in An Giang Province on Jan. 11 and later shelled the area.

In another battle in that province last Sunday, 91 Cambodian soldiers were killed, the agency said.

In Phnom Penh, a Chinese envoy, the widow of Premier Chou En-lai, obligingly urged Vietnam and Cambodia to seek peace.

The envoy, Teng Ying-chao, a vice-chairman of the Chinese parliament, said at a reception in the Cambodian capital last night that China believed that peaceful coexistence should prevail among Socialist countries. Diplomats here said Mrs. Teng's mission to Cambodia was probably designed to help get negotiations started between Vietnam and Cambodia.

Vietnam's announcement of new Cambodian attacks on the border was the first official confirmation of intelligence reports that fighting is continuing.

There have been no reports of major action since Vietnam, stating that it was acting in self-defense, seized large wedges of Cambodian border territory early this month.

Vietnam has repeatedly called for peace talks, while Cambodia demands a Vietnamese military withdrawal before it will go to the conference table.

Cambodian Premier Pol Pot said this week, before Mrs. Teng's visit, that prospects for friendly relations will be good "if Vietnam stops its intention to attack, subvert... and take Cambodia as its satellite."

British Envoy to Russia

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The Foreign Office announced yesterday that Curtis Keeble, 55, will become ambassador to the Soviet Union in mid-February, succeeding Sir Howard Smith. Mr. Keeble is a former envoy to East Germany.

Vance to Visit Sadat Today, Plead for Talks' Resumption

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renewed session of the military round of the talks until he hears from Mr. Vance about the results of his talks tomorrow with Mr. Sadat.

Egyptian and Israeli officials, including Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin, blamed hard-line public statements by both sides for giving an impression of intransigence and destroying the atmosphere necessary for constructive negotiations.

"End of Honeymoon" Israeli officials said the breakdown of the conference meant "the end of the honeymoon" that began with Mr. Sadat's visit here in November. They think Mr. Sadat is under extreme pressure from his Arab allies and probably would prefer a "less conspicuous" forum for substantive negotiations.

Several possibilities were suggested: • Secret face-to-face negotiations at a high level but away from the glare of publicity. The officials conceded that it would be difficult to conceal the talks from the news media.

• "Proximity talks" similar to those that took place between Israel and the Arab states on the Greek island of Rhodes in 1949, when the two sides were in the same location but dealt through a UN intermediary, Ralph Bunche.

• A change of location, and of level, perhaps involving another summit meeting that would be held in Washington with President Carter. "If the President of the United States invites me, I'll be glad to come," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Vance said the concept of a tripartite summit conference had not been explored in his talks with the Israelis and Egyptians.

• Resumption of the shuttle diplomacy that was conducted in 1974 and 1975 by then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. His trips between capitals produced suc-

cessful troop-disengagement agreements involving Israel, Egypt and Syria.

Mr. Vance, asked if he was willing to begin a shuttle, said: "I don't see that need at this point. I'm going to take this one trip (to Cairo) and if I have to come back, I will."

Mr. Begin, who spoke earlier to a group of French fund-raisers for Israel, appeared pale and tired beneath the bright lights of the news conference as he stood beside Mr. Vance in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel, the conference center.

He had made one of his strongest statements to the French group when he described the Palestine Liberation Organization as "murderers." A Nazi organization the like of which has never been in history since the armed Nazi organizations.

"Preposterous" Stand Mr. Begin said in the same speech that "the most preposterous statement ever made by a guest" was Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel's call for Israel to give up Arab East Jerusalem.

The Prime Minister termed it "absurd," a Yiddish word for gull.

U.S. officials said the meeting between Mr. Vance and Mr. Begin "had not been a success, but there was further progress on the basic principles (of a peace agreement) although there wasn't any great leap forward."

Mr. Begin told the French visitors that Israel had agreed to five of the seven points in the first item on the talks agenda: a set of principles to be used as the framework for eventual peace treaties between Israel and Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

Israel and U.S. officials agreed that the future form of Middle East negotiations now is up to Mr. Sadat to decide.

Chief's Pay Cut As Police Aide Is Called Killer

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).

—Tokyo's police chief today had his salary cut by 10 percent for a month because rape and murder charges were lodged against one of his men.

The National Public Safety Commission said it had cut the salaries of Superintendent-General Kuniyasu Tsuchida and his deputy, Masanori Imasumi, because they had to bear part of the responsibility for the crime.

The Metropolitan Police Agency said it had accepted the resignations of a police supervisor and eight other officers who were stationed with the 30-year-old policeman charged with murder, rape and theft in the death of a 22-year-old student in New Tokyo flat on Jan. 10.

Fraser Assails EEC Over Trade Policies

CANBERRA, Jan. 19 (UPI).

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser today attacked the European Economic Community for its protectionist steel and agricultural policies.

Mr. Fraser said, "The EEC is again pursuing courses in its trade relations which are inimical to the free flow of world trade. Australia will continue to argue for modifications of the Common Agricultural Policy."

Further, he will continue to argue for modifications on the Community's policies of subsidizing the export of surplus agricultural products, produced as the result of inflated domestic prices at the expense of other traditional markets such as Australia.

Torrijos Clears Defense Clause For U.S. Ships

CONTADORA ISLAND, Panama, Jan. 19 (AP).

—Panamanian leader Gen. Omar Torrijos said yesterday that he would have "no problem" in accepting as part of the Panama Canal treaties a joint statement made by him and President Carter in October clarifying issues of defense and priority use for U.S. warships.

Meeting with the press after talks with seven members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Gen. Torrijos said, "I don't see any problem with incorporating this amendment because it was presented to the Panamanian people before the plebiscite."

Panamanians approved the new treaties by a 2-1 margin last fall. The treaties will turn the canal over to Panama by the year 2000.

A number of U.S. senators, including Majority Leader Robert Byrd and Minority Leader Howard Baker—both of whom visited Panama—have said they are willing to work for ratification in the Senate if the treaty is modified.

Of particular concern are the areas dealing with defense of the canal after 2000 and the priority passage of U.S. warships in times of emergency. Mr. Torrijos and Mr. Carter agreed in the October joint statement that the United States can defend the waterway against any threat and send its warships through it ahead of others in any crisis.

Mr. Kamel had charged that Israel was "attempting to gain both (Arab) territory and peace, maintain its occupation (of Arab lands) under various forms, land legitimacy and continuity to the Israeli presence on occupied Arab soil and deny the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

He said Israel was "attempting to bog down the negotiations in the labyrinth of procedural discussions" by contesting the agreed agenda.

Mr. Kamel, looking tired and studying a thick mimeographed report on arriving at baggage, had returned to Cairo at dawn as part of Mr. Sadat's protest against what he charged was Israeli "bargaining, auctioneering and attempts to waste time and energy."

The immediate cause for the walkout was a fiery rejection of total Israeli withdrawal and Palestinian self-determination by Israeli officials outside the conference room. But a further factor was Cairo's disappointment at a Vance compromise proposal failing to mention "Palestinian rights," delegation sources said.

Mr. Sadat's next move remained unclear. At President Carter's request, he agreed to a resumption of Egyptian-Israeli defense minister talks in Cairo. But Israeli Defense Minister Barak Weizman failed to arrive today to begin preliminary contacts with Mr. Sadat and the Egyptian defense minister, Gen. Mohammed Abdel Ghany Gassay.

On returning from Jerusalem early today, Egyptian delegation spokesman Mursi Saad el-Din said, "The talks are suspended. But let us hope this is not the end of the road."

Emphasizing the importance Cairo placed on the U.S. role in breaking the impasse, he said, "We definitely think the Americans... should increase persuasion—let's put it that way—on Israel."

cause of the indirect support of the Communists and four smaller groups in Parliament.

After conferring with Mr. Leone, Mr. Andreotti said that he would begin talks with leaders of the other parties on Monday. In the meantime, he said, he would work out a platform for his proposed government. However, it was understood that he had already carried out confidential soundings in the last few days and would continue them tomorrow and during the weekend.

Mr. Andreotti said tonight that the positions of the parties were still rather divergent.

He also appealed to the parties that had indirectly helped him to govern so far, including the Communists, to continue such cooperation. He said that they should be able to agree on the need to restore law and order, overcome economic recession, create new jobs, especially for young people, and defend the Italian currency.

New Elections Possible Political experts predicted tonight that the negotiations for a new government would be long and possibly frustrating. New elections might become inevitable if a new administration is not established and backed by confidence votes in Parliament within a reasonable period—say by early next month.

The current legislature ends in 1981, but President Leone might use his constitutional power to disband the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate early and call general elections. In that case, Italians would probably go to the polls in May or June.

The possibility of early elections will almost certainly come up when the Christian Democratic party directorate meets tomorrow to discuss strategy in the forthcoming talks.

W. German Force Limited by Oslo In NATO Games

OSLO, Jan. 19 (AP).—Yielding to objections from the Soviet Union and Finland, the Norwegian government has stated that there will be no additional West German forces participating in NATO military maneuvers in northern Norway.

Defense Minister Rolf Hansen indicated this on Jan. 9. His deputy confirmed this week that West German participation will be limited to about 480 men, including personnel to man a field hospital, a communication unit and a helicopter unit.

The decision reverses a June 1976, statement by Mr. Hansen that Norway planned full integration of Bonn forces in the exercises by 1980, meaning up to 1,500 Germans on the 5,000-member maneuvers.

West German units took part in north Norway maneuvers for the first time in 1976 and Finland's President Urho Kekkonen expressed concern over West German participation. The Soviet Union also has objected several times.

Sadat Stakes Peace Initiative On Quick U.S. Action on Plan

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meeting between Mr. Sadat and his aides accused Israel of bringing peace efforts to a "dead end" and called for a fresh start that could lead to the realization of an "overall, just and durable peace."

Obstacles Cited "It has become clear that the Israeli position is pushing the peace efforts to a dead end and Egypt, in view of its Arab responsibility and its determination to realize a just peace, cannot go along with the Israeli attempt to

place obstacles along the road of peace," the statement said.

Egypt "believes there must be a clear and correct start which would lead to the results to which the people of the region and the world aspire—termination of the conflict and laying down the foundations of overall, just and durable peace for all parties," the statement said.

It said Mr. Kamel had charged that Israel was "attempting to gain both (Arab) territory and peace, maintain its occupation (of Arab lands) under various forms, land legitimacy and continuity to the Israeli presence on occupied Arab soil and deny the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

The foreign minister accused the Israelis of attempting to "bog down the negotiations in the labyrinth of procedural discussions" by contesting the agreed agenda.

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Protests Delay Dynamiting of N.Y.C. Buildings

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).

—Bowing to labor and community protests, New York City has abandoned a plan to test demolition by dynamite in a section of the South Bronx to see if it would be quicker and cheaper than using the traditional weaker blasting.

The test would have been conducted in the razing of three apartment houses and a vacant elementary school in an area that President Carter toured late last year to demonstrate his administration's concern for inner-city problems.

But once the program was announced, pickets gathered at the school Demolition workers charged that their jobs would be endangered.

"It is dead," said Samuel Roberts of the city's Department of Housing Preservation and Development. He said yesterday that community and labor opposition had forced cancellation of the entire South Bronx experiment.

However Mayor Edward Koch said he instructed the officials involved with the dynamiting plan to pick another site as soon as possible. He said he would be present when the selected building is blown up.



SNOWTIME IN PARIS—Swathed in a black cape protecting her from the harshness of the elements, a student enjoys the season's first ephemeral snowfall in Paris on the square of Notre Dame Cathedral.

Carter Strategy Impaired

Ethiopia Rejects Talks on War in Ogaden

NAIROBI, Jan. 19 (UPI).

—Ethiopia has rejected the possibility of peace talks with Somalia, reducing President Carter's hope of a negotiated settlement to the crisis on the Horn of Africa.

"No cease-fire and no peace talks while Somali troops are in Ethiopia," Maj. Berhanu Bayih, Ethiopia's top foreign policy adviser, said here yesterday. "This war of revolutionary resistance will continue until the last Somali soldier leaves Ethiopian territory," Maj. Bayih, a member of Ethiopia's ruling Provisional Military Council, said.

Mr. Carter said last week that the United States was supporting efforts toward a negotiated settlement to the six-month war, with the mediation by the Organization of African Unity or the United Nations.

Somalia contends that no Somali regulars are fighting in Ethiopia's Ogaden region, and that this makes a withdrawal impossible.

U.S. Criticism Mr. Carter also criticized the Soviet Union for "unwarranted involvement" in the region. State Department officials estimated that 1,000 Soviet and 2,000 Cuban military personnel are in Ethiopia, some apparently in a position to take on combat roles.

Maj. Bayih denied that Cuban or Soviet military personnel were in Ethiopia. He also denied reports that the Cuban defense minister and the Soviet defense chief were in the country to plan an invasion of Somalia. He acknowledged that the Soviet Union was supplying arms but said that

Belgian Officials Agree on Plans For Federalism

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19 (AP).

—Belgium moved closer to federalism this week as government officials agreed on changes in the Constitution and on how to split the country into three autonomous regions.

Participants, including Premier Leo Tindemans, spent three days examining detailed legislative proposals. They were drafting bills to enforce the accord reached last summer between the long hostile Flemish and Walloon communities.

According to the proposals, by 1980 Belgium would have three autonomous regions—Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia. The three areas would have regional parliaments and executives and would be autonomous except in such matters as defense and foreign policy.

Some of the provisions will require constitutional amendment, and elections will have to be called, probably in 1981, for a new parliament entrusted with the power of modifying the Constitution.

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225th SALT Session

GENEVA, Jan. 19 (Reuters).

—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met here yesterday for two hours and 10 minutes in the 225th session of the current round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. They agreed to meet again Tuesday.

To Save Materials From Razing by Regime

S. Africa Blacks Act to Dismantle Shanties

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 19 (AP).

Black squatters today tried to dismantle their shanties before government bulldozers got to them, and the sprawling Unibell camp that a week ago housed 15,000 blacks was expected to be gone by the weekend.

As the demolition went into its fourth day, black residents who had initially said the bulldozers would bury us with our shacks worked hurriedly with home-made crowbars to pry apart the corrugated iron, cardboard and wood.

Where they failed, two government bulldozers plowed through the shacks, leveling what had been a community complete with shops, a school, churches.

A MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu (African) Affairs Administration Board for the Cape peninsula, said about 600 of the 2,000 shacks were standing late today, and these were expected to be razed or dismantled by the weekend.

Roads Crowded Cars and trucks filled with people, baggage and building materials crowded the few sandy roads out of the Cape Flats, 15 miles northeast of Cape Town.

Hundreds of other squatters stayed behind, camped out amid the rubble, huddling with their belongings and sleeping under lean-tos of plastic sheets.

The attempt to save building material and the growing exodus from Unibell contrasted with the

defiant stand taken by the Unibell Squatters Action Committee last week, when eviction notices were first served.

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Nkomo, Mugabe To Meet Owen on U.S.-U.K. Plan

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Jan. 19 (Reuters).

Rhodesian Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe said today they will meet British Foreign Secretary David Owen on Malta next week for new talks on U.S.-British proposals for a Rhodesian settlement.

Mr. Nkomo said they had agreed to the meeting, starting on Jan. 26, after Dr. Owen assured them of his unwavering belief in the viability of the proposals.

A similar invitation was turned down last December because Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe said Dr. Owen had indicated support for so-called internal settlement talks in Salisbury.

They told a news conference today that, during a Patriotic Front coordinating committee meeting here over the past three days, "a further intensification of the armed liberation struggle" in Rhodesia was also discussed.

In Salisbury, meanwhile, black and white Rhodesian leaders continued the so-called internal settlement talks begun on Dec. 2 and adjourned close to full agreement on safeguards for minority whites in a black majority-ruled Zimbabwe, according to sources close to the talks.

8 Dead in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Two elderly whites have been killed and their daughter badly wounded by black nationalist guerrillas on their farm near Umtali in eastern Rhodesia, military headquarters announced today.

Rhodesian forces killed five of the insurgents involved, a communiqué said.

Four Hijackers Of Ecuador Jet Held in Havana

HAVANA, Jan. 19 (Reuters).

Four hijackers of an Ecuadorian airliner surrendered to Cuban authorities today after landing earlier in the day.

An estimated 30 passengers crew held hostage aboard Saeta Airlines Caravelle were harmed. They later left Ecuador in the same plane. Two officials said all the passengers and crew were in good condition.

The hijackers seized the jet on an internal flight between Guayaquil and Quito.

After the airliner's return to Quito, the co-pilot said that hijackers had threatened crew with a pistol and dynamite. Cuba, destination of about hijacked planes in the late 1960s, has since had discouraging hijackers. It has a record of dealing with a number of countries providing for extradition or severe punishment of hijackers.

Disarmament Offered by Desai

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (AP).

Indian Prime Minister Indira Desai told a group of U.S. congressmen yesterday that she was willing to serve as an intermediary between Moscow and Washington to further nuclear disarmament.

"Desai apparently would play the role of matchmaker," said Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., and chairman of the House subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, after the group's meeting with the Indian leader.

India has demanded that Soviet Union and the U.S. States disarm and stop military tests before India will inspect its nuclear facilities.

Mr. Desai reiterated his government's stand that the two powers must set a "moral" example by destroying their weapons and offered himself as an intermediary, Rep. Wolff said.

The other five disputed ballots had been conceded by the Burundian government to be valid after affidavits were filed by the county committee members concerned, saying that they had intended to vote for Mrs. Abzug.

The agreement marks the first time a federal agency has, without court order, agreed to make a major overhaul of its hiring and promotion practices. The settlement affects approximately 600 positions in the agency and will set an important precedent for similar cases throughout government, according to attorneys who specialize in racial discrimination cases.

As a part of the settlement to a 2-year-old class action suit alleging racial discrimination at the agency, the FTC conceded that it "has in the past been less successful in hiring and retaining qualified minority employees than it has in hiring and retaining qualified non-minority employees."



RUNCH—The bow of the U.S. tanker Sealift China Sea punched into an Italian cargo vessel, the Lorenzo d'Amico, in the Los Angeles turning basin. No injuries were reported and so far the damaged vessel remains afloat.

Refinancing of Social Security a Goal

Ullman Sees Congress Study of Tax Shifts

By Art Pine
SEHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Chairman of the House and Means Committee said today that Congress will reconsider the Social Security financing system next year in hopes that it can find alternative to increases in all taxes that it passed last year.

Al Ullman, D-Ore., said he and his colleagues will "look at" the program to see if it can be financed by a combination of Social Security taxes, rather than by requiring state and local government employees to participate in Social Security.

Ullman also outlined a plan to reauthorize a portion of the Social Security Act in later years by a new form of national

High Court Aids Prosecution

By Warren Weaver Jr.
SEHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today narrowly divided 5-4 to uphold the plea-bargaining power of criminal prosecutors by ruling that the plea-bargaining process does not violate the Fifth Amendment if the defendant is not charged with a crime until after the plea bargain is reached.

The majority in the 5-4 decision held that the plea-bargaining process does not violate the Fifth Amendment if the defendant is not charged with a crime until after the plea bargain is reached. The majority opinion was written by Justice Stewart.

Justice Stewart, who was joined by Justices Brennan, White, and Rehnquist, said that the plea-bargaining process is a "crucial part of the criminal justice system" and that it is "in the public interest" to allow prosecutors to use it.

The dissenting opinion was written by Justice Black, who was joined by Justices Burger, Powell, and Stevens. They argued that the plea-bargaining process is "a violation of the Fifth Amendment" and that it is "unfair" to allow prosecutors to use it.

Peru Accuses Ecuador of Attack

LA, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Peru accused Ecuadorian troops of attacking a Peruvian garrison in two days and warned the situation could affect the peace talks between the two countries.

The Peruvian Minister of Defense, Jose de la Cruz, said the attacks occurred in a series of incidents in a series of border areas. He said the attacks were "without causing any casualties."

Windows Battled

The current series began on the morning of Dec. 2 when windows in Charleston were rattled by two explosions. That afternoon, another bang was heard along the coast of central New Jersey. It reportedly broke windows and drove off scale the devices that record air waves at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory in Palisades, N.Y.

Five blasts were heard in Charleston, Dec. 15 and two more on Dec. 20. That morning, one was heard in central New Jersey, but it did not coincide with the others. The next day, windows in New Jersey were rattled by numerous explosions. Light flashes were also reported but not related in time to the blasts.

The most recent of the unexplained booms were heard in New Jersey on Dec. 30 and in Charleston on Jan. 5 and 12. Perhaps the most widely debated of such sounds are the "Barrel Gun" heard in the delta of the Ganges, in 1895, Sir George Darwin, son of Charles, published a request in the journal Nature for accounts of similar observations elsewhere.

Many were received from Great Britain. One correspondent said that when Captains Lewis and Clark camped there on July 4, 1805, they wrote the following in their journal:

"Since our arrival at the falls we have repeatedly heard a strange noise coming from the mountains in a direction a little to the north of west. It is heard at different periods of the day and night, sometimes when the air is perfectly still and without a cloud, and consists of one stroke only, or five or six discharges in quick succession."

Indian superstition. They had been warned by the Indians to expect such booms but had dismissed the Indians' belief as a local superstition.

The Indians of Connecticut also had an explanation for the so-called "Moodus Sounds," heard at Moodus and East Haddam near the east bank of the Connecticut River. They were described in a 1729 account as being diverse "as the intermediate degrees between the roar of a cannon and the noise of a pistol."

According to a report in an 1840 edition of the American Journal of Science the Indians referred to East Haddam as "Moodus," or "Plague of Noises." They attributed the rumblings to the wrath of their god at the intrusion of the white man's god.

Last week, Martha Monte, chief librarian of the Rathbun Library in Moodus, recalled in a telephone interview a number of occasions when the sounds occurred and her dishes and glasses were rattled.

She related the sounds to activity along a fault in the earth's crust close to the town. People have become so accustomed to man-made booms and jet noises, she said, that they pay little attention to the "Moodus Sounds."

However, she added that a new resident was startled recently when her bed began to shake. Sounds originating over water seem most common, such as the "Miss Foulfies" noted by Belgian fishermen, booms heard by sailors near Grand Manan Island, off the Maine-New Brunswick border, and southeast of Cedar Keys, Fla. The "Seneca Gun" heard at Lake Seneca in the Finger Lakes of New York State has been attributed to explosions of gas bubbles rising from the lake floor.

According to a 1940 account in the Gazette, published in Geneva at the north end of the lake, a man reported that his canoe nearly swamped when such a bubble rose under it and burst.

Dr. Thomas Gold of Cornell University believes that methane gas escapes from deep within the earth through countless fissures and faults rather than only through volcanoes, as is widely believed. Methane, the prime constituent of natural gas, is explosive and could, he says, be ignited by atmospheric electricity.

He suspects that the explosions of such gas bubbles can explain the recent offshore blasts. While sonic booms generated as jets break the sound barrier could account for one or two such events, they appear to have been ruled out in most cases.

East Coast Booms Are Not New But Still Scare Residents

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—For generations, inhabitants of widely scattered regions, from Moodus, Conn., to the mouths of the Ganges have been alarmed by strange booming sounds.

Some have preceded major earthquakes, like the one that destroyed much of Charleston, S.C., in 1888. However, ground tremors that typically precede a quake have not been observed in the continuing series of booms heard along the East Coast of the United States in the last five weeks.

The Charleston quake was the most severe to occur on the East Coast since the sector was seized by Europeans. It was felt as far away as Bermuda, Cuba, Milwaukee and Boston. Hundreds of chimneys fell in Savannah and Augusta. More than 80 persons died in Charleston, and many were injured.

Three and four days before the quake, "sounds like heavy explosions" were heard, and such warnings have preceded other quakes. Rumblings from off shore have been reported by Carolina residents for years.

The current series began on the morning of Dec. 2 when windows in Charleston were rattled by two explosions. That afternoon, another bang was heard along the coast of central New Jersey. It reportedly broke windows and drove off scale the devices that record air waves at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory in Palisades, N.Y.

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The most recent of the unexplained booms were heard in New Jersey on Dec. 30 and in Charleston on Jan. 5 and 12. Perhaps the most widely debated of such sounds are the "Barrel Gun" heard in the delta of the Ganges, in 1895, Sir George Darwin, son of Charles, published a request in the journal Nature for accounts of similar observations elsewhere.

Many were received from Great Britain.

One correspondent said that when Captains Lewis and Clark camped there on July 4, 1805, they wrote the following in their journal:

"Since our arrival at the falls we have repeatedly heard a strange noise coming from the mountains in a direction a little to the north of west. It is heard at different periods of the day and night, sometimes when the air is perfectly still and without a cloud, and consists of one stroke only, or five or six discharges in quick succession."

Indian superstition. They had been warned by the Indians to expect such booms but had dismissed the Indians' belief as a local superstition.

The Indians of Connecticut also had an explanation for the so-called "Moodus Sounds," heard at Moodus and East Haddam near the east bank of the Connecticut River. They were described in a 1729 account as being diverse "as the intermediate degrees between the roar of a cannon and the noise of a pistol."

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Is He Playing Third for the Golden Angels?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—J. Edgar Hoover began an FBI inquiry in June, 1964, when he read a newspaper report that French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre had joined the "Who Killed Kennedy Committee."

The clipping identified Mr. Sartre only as an author. Hoover promptly scribbled a memo: "Find out who Sartre is."

Nov. 1, 1963, almost three weeks before the assassination. The man who found it, whose name was deleted from FBI documents, turned it over in May, 1976, because of publicity at the time about the Kennedy killing. A memo from the Dallas field office requested the bureau to "examine the enclosed note in an effort to determine if the paper can be determined to have been of more recent manufacture than November, 1963, and for any other information that would discredit the authenticity of his note." The FBI concluded later that "no investigation concerning this letter is deemed advisable."

Hoover's best-known harsh epithet on New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, whom Hoover characterized as an "egomaniac" and a "slyster," and Dick Gregory as a "rabble-rousing Negro comedian."

The files reveal that some were tracked down by the bureau, including a note purportedly signed by a "Sandra Ruby" which an unnamed source discovered in 1972 when it fell out of a roll of fabric at a Fort Worth, Texas, fabric company.

Misspelled Message. "Would the one who fines this note please get a hold of the FBI as I am being held in white slavery by a band of hipies," the note said. "They are planning to kill the president as they are also Communists. My uncle is one of them."

The note was ostensibly dated 1972.

Iran Bought Most U.S. Arms in '77, Saudis Second

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Iran bought the most U.S. arms last year—\$5.8 billion worth—more than half the total, the U.S. Defense Department reported yesterday.

Saudi Arabia was second with orders of \$1.8 billion but far below 1976's high of \$5.8 billion. U.S. arms orders by Israel dropped by almost half—from one billion dollars in 1976 to \$552 million last year—but major U.S. decisions are still pending on proposed Israeli purchases of the U.S. F-15 and F-16 fighters.

Iran's military purchases last year showed a big jump from the 1976 figure of \$1.6 billion. The Defense Department said in its annual Statistical Arms Sales Summary that weapons deals for the 1977 financial year totaled \$11.2 billion.

As added bait to the \$1,000-a-couple, entered affair here in Mr. Carter's home state, donors have been offered the dinner companionship of Cabinet members.

Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano, for example, will be seated with a group of doctors who paid dearly for the opportunity to talk with him at a dinner table.

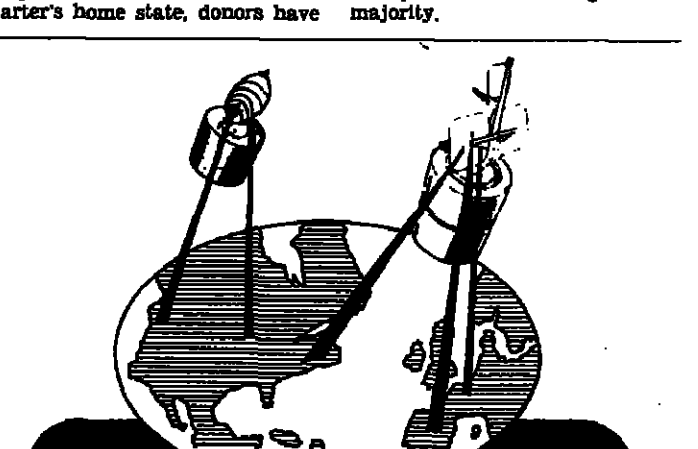
A group of wealthy sportsmen associated with Safari International will dine with Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus.

Gramman and LTV are locked in a competitive battle with Northrop for fighter-aircraft contracts from the Navy. Northrop was recently awarded a controversial route to Europe by White House decision.

About 2,000 are expected to be seated at the dinner, with all but 300 to 400 of them complimentary. The dinner sponsors are paying \$25 a plate for the meal (caviar, caviar, wine and champagne) plus the rent of the premises.

Mr. Lance will be the host at a private cocktail party for Cabinet members. He will also act as master of ceremonies and then introduce his friend, Mr. Carter, at the dinner.

The Atlanta affair is the first in a string of at least five dinners from which party officials hope to clear \$5 million. The Republicans hope to raise \$14 million through comparable efforts, without the drawing power of a president or a congressional majority.



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Turnout Smaller Than in December

U.S. Farmers Mount 2d Protest in Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—After clashing with police in northern Virginia, the American Agriculture Movement rumbled back into Washington yesterday, held a tractor parade to the White House and descended on Capitol Hill in a lobbying effort.

About one-fifth the size of their Dec. 10 protest, the farmers this time were angrier and more disruptive. After a few of them confronted police in suburban Fairfax County, Va., the farmers marched down Pennsylvania Avenue.

Police Help. Police shepherded the parade through Washington, giving protest leaders a bullhorn to direct their somewhat disorganized group and then watching with smiles as the farmers plastered passing cars with their brightly colored bumper stickers.

"They're very cooperative, and to tell the truth, they don't know where they're going," said B.D. Crooke Jr., assistant police chief for the District of Columbia. "Why, we could take them into Virginia."

An estimated 2,000 farmers with about 30 tractors, some bedecked with U.S. flags and slogans smeared in white shoe polish, made the 90-minute trek to the White House. The farmers began returning to the Capitol after a speaker told them from the flatbed of a pickup truck that it was time to begin lobbying "our hired hands" in Congress.

Except for the arrests of eight farmers along Interstate Route 66 in Virginia, there were no disorders connected with the farmers' arrival in the capital. Farmers chanted out their home states as they marched along Pennsylvania Avenue and dined in and out of the procession, taking home movies and snapshots of the event.

Reaction to Arrests. Only when a speaker at the White House told them of the arrests of eight protesters in the Virginia incident did the marchers become restless. Cries of "Let's go get 'em out" of jail echoed along Pennsylvania Avenue.

"We're going to be heard; we're not going to be pushed," shouted Alvin Jenkins of Springfield, Colo., a protest leader, over the police-furnished bullhorn. The farmers roared back their approval.

In the afternoon, wearing baseball caps that said "We Support the Agriculture Strike," the farmers went to the House and Senate office buildings.

There they sounded the main themes of their second visit to Washington. They had returned, they said, "to educate our congressmen."

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Authorities' Reaction Low-Keyed

Jews in Hannover Protest Increase of Anti-Semitism

By John Vinocur

HANNOVER, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The small Jewish community of this north German city feels that it has come under organized attack and harassment by neo-Nazis in the last six months in a way that its leaders say has not happened in West Germany since the end of World War II.

Culminating last month in neo-Nazi demonstrations, a beating and a threat to a Jewish shop-owner, the period produced incidents leading to 25 official complaints to the police. They involved anonymous telephone threats and insults, a cemetery desecration, the distribution of anti-Semitic pamphlets, the daubing of anti-Semitic slogans and reports from high schools and elementary schools of racist comments and jokes.

"The authorities have essentially told us to be quiet and not to do anything to dramatize the situation so as not to make it worse," said Bruno Grunfeld, a member of the Jewish Community Council. "But it is dramatic—because nothing has happened like this in 30 years. It is vicious."

Although two arrests have been made, the community described the police as appearing "less than enthusiastic" in their investigations. Chief Inspector Karl Heinz Seim of the Hannover police asserted, however, that all possible efforts were being made and that seven youths from 15 to 21 years old were under surveillance.

"But I wonder," he said in an interview, "if too much isn't being made out of this. You must think so if you look at the statistics."

The official statistics, from the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, reported in the beginning of last year that there were 152 extreme rightist organizations in West Germany with 18,300 members. There were

533 suspected rightist extremists holding positions in federal, state and municipal organizations, the figures showed. In 1976, the last year for which complete statistics are available, 33 persons were said to have been found guilty by courts for extreme rightist activities.

But a national television news special stated clearly last week what became apparent in the second half of last year—that there is a growing fascination in West Germany with the Nazi era. It did not say there was any great new sympathy for Nazism, but it offered a public-opinion survey that found that about a quarter of the population would again like "a strong leadership personality" and that about one-third would favor a single strong party.

Reporting on the apparently large sums of money being made on books, magazines and phonograph records concerning the Nazi era and their effect on young people in particular, Otto Wilfert, the program's producer, said that he found the trend increasingly dangerous. His investigation changed his original notion that the "Hitler wave," as it is called here, was nothing more than a grotesque fad, he said.

In Hannover, a city of 550,000, the development has caused pain and shock to the Jewish community of 400, largely small businessmen and some professionals, reflecting the overall makeup of the West German Jewish community of 26,000.

No Trouble Before

"We never had a bit of trouble before, here," said Dr. Leon Feller, a physician who has practiced in Hannover since his release 33 years ago from the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, 40 miles to the east. "We thought that with time the old Nazis would just disappear biologically—just die off, you know—and that Germany



PEKING EVENT—Chinese Premier Hua Guo-feng (center) accompanies French Prime Minister Raymond Barre (right) as they wave to a crowd at Peking airport. At left is Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Mr. Barre is in China on a state visit.

would be a good place. But now we have Nazis again—and they're young ones. That is very disturbing."

The incidents here were described in the city's newspaper, *Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung*, as reminiscent of "early days of the Hitler storm troopers."

Moralegers have found leaflets reading, "Don't buy from Jews" on their seats, and shop windows have been smeared with such words as "Jews" or "Jew out." Among the targets of anonymous telephone calls have been non-Jewish teen-agers with Jewish friends. "They told a girl I know that if you kiss a Jew you'll get his poison and have a Jewish baby," said Andreas Pavelcek, 17.

Young men dressed in black jackets, trousers and jackboots, with death's-head insignia on their lapels, have openly handed out neo-Nazi literature on the Kropcke, the city's main shopping square. Others, gathering in a beer hall, set up a picture of Hitler and greeted guests with cries of "Heil Hitler!" until they were ejected by the owner.

Book-Nosed Land

Young Pavelcek said that neo-Nazis seemed to have organized groups at his high school. "I was threatened a hundred times," he said. "They'd say, 'Do you think you'll emigrate on your own, or will we have to assist you in getting to hook-nosed land?'"

But the incident that upset the community the most was the beating last month in which young Pavelcek, the non-Jewish son of the caretaker of the Jewish community center, and a Jewish friend were set upon by 15 youths in neo-Nazi dress in a discotheque.

Shortly afterward, a youth wearing the death's-head emblem was said to have entered the store of the mother of the Jewish teen-ager involved in the discotheque incident and told her: "We want to get a look at you to see who we'll get next, you or your son."

Chief Inspector Seim described the group behind the incidents as apparently limited to seven or eight young men from comfortable middle-class homes.

"I understand the Jewish community's fears," he said, "but I don't think the amount of rightist has increased—just their activity, perhaps because they want to balance out all the leftist unrest. I don't see any-

thing to get upset about in the jokes; they're just kids."

But Dr. Feller, who is president of the community, met last week with the interior minister of the Lower Saxony state government to express concern.

Even before the latest incidents, Heinz Gelinski, the spokesman for the entire Jewish community in West Germany, had sought to draw the federal government's attention to what he said was a marked increase in neo-Nazi activity.

"I was given reassurances," Dr. Feller said, "that the guilty parties will be punished and that will be the end of that. My feeling is otherwise. I don't think we're at a climax yet. I'm sorry to say so."

Vanishes Again After Arrest for Fraud

Boston Financier Called a Prison Escapee

BOSTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—James Carr, president of a major commodities options firm which has been accused of defrauding its customers, was identified this week by federal officials as a prison escapee who has left a trail of aliases and convictions throughout the country.

But the caretaker of his luxurious home refused to be involved in the accusations. He said that Carr is a man of high moral standards, an energetic businessman and a devoted family man who spent his free time with his wife and three young children.

He is a stickler for hard work, privacy and respectability, the caretaker said.

Authorities said that the man

they know as Carr was born somewhere in Canada in 1931 and founded Lloyd, Carr & Co. 18 months to two years ago. FBI agent Richard Bates said that Carr's real name is Alan Abrahams. Assistant U.S. attorney Michael Collier said that Carr has used other names, including Alan Abrahams and Alan Layne.

Carr was listed Tuesday as missing and, according to the FBI, considered to be armed and dangerous. He jumped bail during the weekend, officials said, after his arrest in connection with his firm's recent troubles.

Armed and Dangerous

The FBI said that Carr escaped from the New Jersey State Prison in West Trenton in December, 1974.

Authorities said that he also is being sought by the county prosecutor in Freehold, N.J., for obtaining money under false pretenses and issuing worthless checks; in New York for a federal probation violation, and in Canada for alleged passport fraud.

The probation violation stems from a 1973 conviction for which Carr was sentenced to 18 months in jail, to be followed by three years probation. He originally was charged with interstate transportation of stolen property but pleaded guilty to a count of submitting false tax returns, the FBI said.

Agents said that Carr, then using the name Abrahams, was located in Canada in 1975, but he vanished while fighting extradition to the United States.

Somewhat, they said, he was able to establish the commodities options firm and ride high as head of one of the nation's largest such firms—until he and two other officers of the firm were charged with contempt of a federal court order to stop cheating and defrauding customers.

Fraudulent Sales

The order was issued last month in U.S. district court in Boston. Carr, then 43, was charged with cheating and defrauding customers by promising enormous profits, misrepresenting costs, saying options were guaranteed and using high-pressure sales tactics.

Carr's lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, could not be reached for comment.

Unesco Panel Urges

3d World News Units

BOGOTA, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A Unesco committee approved yesterday a Venezuelan resolution supporting the establishment of "eliminate existing imbalances" created by U.S. and European agencies. Opponents said however, that it might lead to government control of the media. "It's another little stone paving the road toward government control of the media," said James Canel, general manager of the Inter-American Press Association, after the vote by Latin American and Caribbean members of Unesco.

CIA's Just Not Same

ROME, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The CIA has changed its name. The Compagnia Industriale Aerospaziale (CIA), which made Italy's first weather satellite, said today that it has renamed itself Compagnia Nazionale Aerospaziale (CNA) "to put an end to misunderstandings."

People Split Over Prolonging Military Rule

Ghana Strives for Unity, but There Is Strife

By David B. Ottaway

ACCRA (UPI).—The signs around town say: "One nation, one people, one destiny." The official thesis these days is the imperative need for a "union government" in which all Ghanaians, including the military, will join in ushering in a new peaceful era in the nation's often tumultuous politics.

But as Ghana celebrated the sixth anniversary of its second military regime in 21 years of independence last Friday, the forces of union and discipline appeared to be gearing up for a bitter confrontation over a referendum scheduled for March 30 to decide the fate of the country.

The issue is whether Ghana will return to civilian-led party politics or take its chance on a new form of government without parties and in partnership with the military.

As the military was putting on its best performance at a parade in Independence Square in central Accra, more than 1,000 students were burning an effigy of Gen. Acheampong, leader of the Supreme Military Council, and fighting with the police at the University of Ghana campus at Legon, outside the capital.

Hotel Stormed

At the same time, the military's civilian supporters were roaming in hordes through the streets of the capital intimidating anyone who dared declare opposition to union government. Some even stormed into the city's best hotel, the Continental, and attacked a visiting black Kenyan journalist.

Backed by six armored cars and a battalion of truncheon-swinging policemen, the authorities Friday twice invaded the Legon campus to rescue a "kidnapped" colleague

and end the anti-military demonstration. Scores of students were "arrested or hospitalized, many with severe head or body injuries, as the police smoked them out of their rooms with tear gas and clubbed persons indiscriminately."

"Give us arms, we need arms," shouted some of the students before the final police assault.

In Accra, the student protest was contained to the Legon campus. But at Kumasi, 170 miles northwest, the students reportedly blocked the main highway leading into the city, destroyed a van filled with copies of the pro-government Ghanaian Times and assaulted car passengers voicing their support for union government.

Ominous Start

To all appearances, it was an ominous start to a campaign the military had hoped it could carry out calmly. In his parade speech, Gen. Acheampong announced that the armed forces and police had been put on alert to deal swiftly and effectively with anyone attempting to upset the referendum campaign.

But neither the army nor the police did much. Friday to curb the excesses of their civilian supporters as they molested employees and guests at the veranda of the Continental Hotel and stripped cars to check on the allegiance of passengers.

With 2 1/2 months until the referendum, Ghana's ruling civilian and military elites appear divided over Gen. Acheampong's proposal for a hexapartite party political system based on African traditions that he wants to make a model for other African countries plagued by coups and instability.

Influence Waned

At its independence in 1947 under the leadership of the late Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana promoted pan-Africanism and led the anti-colonial struggle. But since Nkrumah's overthrow in 1966, it has passed through two military regimes, a short-lived civilian government and chronic economic problems. It has lost most of its former influence in black Africa.

Today, Ghana is seeking to restore some of that influence by creating a more authentic African political system capable of reconciling the military with civilian politicians. Gen. Acheampong has promised to return Ghana to "constitutional rule" if not altogether "civilian rule" by the middle of next year.

The distinction between the terms is important to both the military and its civilian opponents.

Students and the professionals, who came close to toppling Gen. Acheampong's government last summer through a paralyzing

strike, oppose union government. They believe that "constitutional rule" is a disguise for continued military government, a ploy for legitimizing it.

The military seems to be a thing of big business, opposed politicians under two previous civilian governments, some 300 mah supporters and a majority of the tribal chiefs. It also appears that the military did not join last summer's strike and whose manager was recently doubled for the union government.

Under the proposed union government plan, candidates of 140-member parliament to run on their individual merits and the state referees parties and the president, vice-president elected separately for a four-year term.

The system seems as inspired by Western constitutions as by African traditions.

If the 4.5 million registered voters approve the referendum March 30, the military's next step will be to appoint a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution. Ghana's third republic by the end of next year in time for elections June 15 and the implementation of the union government by July 1, 1979.

So far no important opposition of union government has been arrested for speaking his mind, but the cards seem heavily stacked against those in the opposition.

Practically all the independent vote in favor of union government. But if candidates of professional bodies remain in opposition it remains to be seen whether the "political" Gen. Acheampong eagerly seeks will in fact be achieved.

3 Britons Guilty Of Bribe Charge In Sales to Iran

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Three Britons were convicted of a here yesterday in the sale of radio equipment for British sold to Iran.

Witnesses at the nine-week trial said the British men secretly paid a £100,000 "commission" to a poor Iranian, a close aide of the Shah of Iran, to help the sale to Iran in 1972 of electronic equipment.

The three convicted were Col. David Randal, 42, a communications expert with Defense Ministry's defense organization; Geoffrey W. 40, former managing director of British Communications Corp., a subsidiary of the Electronics group; and Nurdin, 60, a Royal sales agent.

The two businessmen found guilty of bribing the defense Ministry official to the contract for supply of radio equipment. The official found guilty of accepting bribes, alleged by the prosecution to total nearly £25,000.

3 Bodies Found

Police Hunt for More in Scotland

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Police today were searching for more bodies after finding the bodies of three victims of an apparent of killings.

The latest body found was of Walter Scott-Elliott, a Labor member of Parliament found in a forest in Glen Invernesshire.

About 160 miles to the near Braemar in West Perthshire, police are digging in a field for the body of his wife, Dorothy. Police said they acting on information that two men, one a brother of the couple, were questioned.

The Scott-Elliotts disappeared after a robbery at their apartment Dec. 13. On Christmas Day, the first body was found in Dumfriesshire. Police said they acting on information that two men, one a brother of the couple, were questioned.

On Monday the body of Donald Hall was discovered in the trunk of a car in Perthshire. Police also are looking for the body of a gardener employed on a estate in Dumfriesshire.

South Africa Censor

Newsweek's Interview

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 19 (AP).—The current edition of Newsweek went on sale in South Africa this week with two torn out of the magazine.

The missing pages contained an interview with banned African newspaper editor G. W. Woods, who fled the country more than two weeks ago. The magazine's distributors said they had been removed to it against the law to prevent direct quotations of banned persons.

Bank Is Robbed in Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A masked man, claiming to be a member of the Japanese Army, held up a bank in Osaka Province this week and was with an estimated \$54,000.

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Bank Is Robbed in Japan

"An office building in Texas?

"A restaurant in Buckinghamshire?"

"No, I want a garage in Puerto Rico."

That bit of dialogue isn't as wild or far-fetched as you might imagine.

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THEATER IN PARIS

Robert Wilson's 'Play' Casts a Magic Spell

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 19 (IHT).—Robert Wilson's new production, "I Was Sitting on My Patio This Afternoon I Thought I Was Choking" (at the Théâtre de la Renaissance) is plainly a play designed in white and black. This is an exacting production, but it was insufficient to some members of the audience, who gabbled as about "expression," "so-called" and "the tragedy of communication." One critic has said that the play is about a nervous breakdown. It is nothing of the sort, Wilson said recently. A spectator comes to the play and, by training, expects a story, he explained. "I do not write stories as such, productions are not literary, draw not on literature, but on the architecture of the mind. I have principally studied the bits that occur as one sits on a sofa, the stream of consciousness, if you like," he said. "The mind moves from one thought to another and each

has its mood and color, but there is no attempt at progressive narrative, dramatic development in the ordinary sense. It is a chain of passing reflections."

Compared with one of his creations "Overture," which ran for 34 hours at the Opéra-Comique a few seasons ago, and his "Eisenstein on the Beach," which consumed five hours, his new work at the Renaissance may seem of almost sketch proportions. It is played in two parts without intermission within an hour and a half.

Its spoken text is without discernible meaning. In the first half, Wilson holds the stage with a recital of unconnected sentences, many of them Americanisms of a trivial nature, his cool, distinguished delivery—now andante, now of an accelerated tempo—suddenly ignited by an indignant fury toward its end.

In Part Two, Lucinda Childs, replacing him as solo performer, repeats the mysterious, wandering Marabou with similar emphasis on the concluding outburst of abrupt anger.

This strange monologue, a collection of vagrant inkings, is



Scene from Robert Wilson's "I Was Sitting on My Patio This Afternoon I Thought I Was Choking"

beautifully set off by the accompanying production, a gorgeous spectacle of precision, changing shades of white and black and blinding moods, impeccable tone and luxurious chic.

Wilson recently worked closely with the photographer, Horst, and this association is reflected in the presentation of his latest theater

experiment, which has the subtlety and smart period style of the Horst portraits of the sophisticated of the 1930s. This influence is not only in the use of lighting and the ravishing decor, but it is also in the performance, which strive and achieve a silken elegance.

Lucinda Childs, a noted dancer

and choreographer, is an actress of stunning beauty and grace and, as the meditating man, is a fashion plate from the pages of Vanity Fair of some decades ago.

This Wilson production is of bizarre fascination, casting a magic spell and providing aesthetic pleasure.

Once, Charles Aznavour was appearing in five different Parisian cabarets nightly, traveling from one assignment to another on his bicycle. He was not at the top of the bill in any of the nightclubs he served, and his try on the stage was a disaster. Today he is internationally known as a superlative composer and performer. He came back to the Olympia this week in triumph. His latest success is richly deserved for he is truly a great artist of the music hall.

Instead of keeping his public waiting until late in the evening—as has become the annoying habit of many stars—he is on hand when the curtain goes up with his orchestra under the baton of Peter Lee. He has brought with him a supply of new songs and renders them all superbly.

The outstanding number is a rapid-tempo evocation of Paris in all its varying moods, certainly a song to rank with his best. He has supplemented his own generous program with two excellent surprises, introducing to Parisian audiences the poignant marionette skit of Le Duo Barocco and Mia Martini, an Italian singer, with her melodious "Dopo l'amore" and "Avant la Guerre."

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Sultanate Opens Up... Slightly

Oman Blends Frankincense and Oil

By Naomi Barry

MUSCAT, Oman, Jan. 19 (IHT).—What happened to frankincense, that precious perfume of Arabia, so esteemed by the ancient world?

Herodotus noted that the Egyptians used it in their religious rites. It constituted a fourth part of the incense in the Jewish sanctuary, and was stored in a great chamber of the Temple at Jerusalem. The Magi carried it among their gifts to the Christ child. Pilgrims described the best variety to be in breast-shaped drops formed by the union of two tears. From Edward I, the English sovereigns presented a royal oblation of gold, frankincense and myrrh to the Chapel Royal in London on Epiphany.

Myrrh has faded out of the market but frankincense figures high in the daily life in the Sultanate of Oman, home of the finest trees to produce the valuable gum-resin. At \$9 a kilo in the souks of Muscat, the port town adjacent to Muscat, it is bought as a staple to embalm the air of this large but little-known country at the tip of the Arabian peninsula.

Under the beehive-shaped baskets over which the laundry is draped goes a burning bowl of frankincense to perfume the clothes as they dry. Many a village woman picks up a bowl of frankincense from the charcoal stove to hold it under her ample blouse until the scent envelops her whole person.

Oman, almost religiously clean, is full of nice smells. To keep away flies in the new date-packing plant at Nizwa, the manager discreetly has planted thin sticks of incense along the assembly lines. Women sort the dark sweet dates, a famous export for centuries because of its 80-per-cent natural sugar content, replace the pits with almonds and seal the cellophane packets by pressing them in homely fashion on hot flatirons.

Widows Hired

At first, because of objections from husbands, it was hard to get women to work in the factory. The manager cannyly recruited his initial feminine brigade by persuading five middle-aged widows that Oman was providing them a glorious opportunity to buy new clothes and more jewelry.

The spacious factory is soon to be air-conditioned. But a gorgeous wardrobe is the real lure and it has been sufficient for the ambitious manager to hope that in a year he can replace all boys and men with nimble-fingered women. The pay is the same, but

as he says, "The men are not as good at the job."

Oman is closed to casual visitors and travelers seeking only a look at "something new."

NOCs (nonobjection certificates) are granted to those with a purpose, if the purpose is linked to the development of the country. German technicians built the television station with its superb color reception. A young Frenchman who has made frequent trips here represents a company that specializes in road marking. Moving around Muscat was Texas millionaire Douglas Marshall and his covey of aides. Marshall had prospected for copper and now is after the contract to work the newly discovered deposits. Oil, a billion dollars worth a year, catapulted Oman into modern times, but the resources are limited and other avenues of wealth are being sought.

At a dinner party, the recently appointed ambassador to Washington, Farid Hinazi, talked in unaccented English of forthcoming trips through North and South America to promote investment possibilities.

The government recently financed the building of a 300-room hotel roofed by four giant domes flanked by cabanas and a huge swimming pool, a luxuriously contemporary Arabian version of the fabulist palace of Xanadu, despite the fact that pleasure seekers are yet able to come and sun on the unspoiled nearby beach of Qurum, whose shells are a conchologist's dream.

The hotel opened a few weeks ago under a management-lease with Intercontinental. To show off the hotel with its interior waterfall and glass elevators, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (since sponsorship is a necessity) invited a group of Western European travel agents and a few journalists. The purpose of the trip was earmarked as "familiarization."

When Sandhurst-educated Sultan Qaboos bin Said, 35, came

to power in 1970, Oman was still in the age of feudalism. The city gates of Muscat were locked at sundown and any inhabitant out after that was required by law to carry a lantern. The country of more than 300,000 square kilometers had only 10 kilometers of paved road. Now there are 1,500 kilometers of asphalt-covered roads.

At Sib Airport, 35 kilometers from Muscat, a fleet of air-conditioned Datsun taxis was waiting. The drivers, like much of the population, wear the long gowns called the *dish-dash* and cover their heads with white skull caps whose intricate beige embroidery has been done by hand with needles sharpened from palm fronds. A princely chauffeur will line the interior of his cab—floors, seats, walls and ceiling—with Oriental carpets and all of them play cassettes of American music. Road signs in Arabic and English wish you a "Happy Accident-Free 1978."

"While you are in my taxi," smiled Khadir, "you are my sister. It is exactly as if you were a guest in my home." He learned his English while working with one of the foreign construction companies. Decorous courtesy is the rule. Hagglers and baksheesh are noticeably absent. The fixed price for the 25-kilometer run from the hotel to town, however, is not negligible... 3 rials, or \$9.

At the Intercontinental's first swinging party, for which 200 members of the exclusive PDO Club (Petroleum Development Organization) plus the Who's Who of Muscat had paid a 5-rial (\$15) entrance charge to the cabaret, personable Yusuf Namallah, director of the Central Bank of Oman, was visibly pleased with the band. The stylishness of the premises, the good turnout on the dance floor, His black-banded white *kumma* marked him as a Saudi Arabian. He studied sciences at the American University in Beirut, but after showing exceptional aptitude for economics in a last-year course, Riyadh sent him to the University of Massachusetts, where he soon was teaching economics and business administration.

"Just call me Yusuf," he said. "Are you a bed American like my wife?"

"Probably." He laughed amiably. "My two daughters are American also. Tourism is on the horizon, maybe a year or two away. I find it very relaxing here. Not like those crowded beaches in the Caribbean."

The "familiarization" trip had been so cozy that several members of our party asked for multiple-entry papers, and received them.

Smithsonian Gets Coin Collection

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—One of the largest coin and currency collections in the United States has been presented to the Smithsonian Institution by the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Containing more than 24,000 items, it is valued by the bank at \$15 million or more. The agreement provides that the collection will be on loan to the Smithsonian for up to 10 years, with the bank's expressed intention to donate it at the end of that period.

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The Message From Cairo

Open diplomacy is often risky, television diplomacy riskier still. President Sadat has had his mind on the omnipresent cameras at every step since his dramatic flight to Jerusalem in November. He knew then that to succeed in suddenly extracting the venom from 30 years of bitterly hostile relations, he would have to convince skeptical publics in Israel and the United States of his good faith. But the process of public diplomacy he began generated predictable protestations of virtue from the Israeli side. It may not have been inevitable that the initial expressions of personal admiration and goodwill would degenerate into pedantic lectures and expressions of pique, but the risk was nevertheless considerable. The issues that divide Israel from the Arabs are too intractable and the demands of Israeli domestic politics are too confining for Sadat to have received the sudden and equally dramatic countergesture that he evidently expected and that he felt he needed in order to justify his own.

The Egyptian President has often before dramatically painted himself into a corner with no apparent way out. He did so when he expelled his Soviet advisers in 1972 and when he went to war a year later. Most dramatically, he did so when he went to Jerusalem and, as a byproduct, severed Egypt's relations with much of the rest of the Arab world. Wednesday's "decisive decision" and his sudden message summoning his negotiators home from Jerusalem seems clearly intended, once again, to alter the Egyptian-Israeli negotiating environment. But has Sadat left himself a way out of the new corner?

We will know more on Saturday, when he explains his decision to Egypt's parliament. Meanwhile, it is worth reflecting that much has been accomplished since November. Perhaps most important has been the elimination of the psychological barriers between Egyptians and Israelis. Both sides now understand that neither is evil incarnate and that both long for "real peace." Second has been the near-agreement on the terms of

that peace in the Sinai. Israel's settlements remain an obstacle, but Prime Minister Begin made the very real opening concession that the soil they are on should be considered Egyptian, not Israeli. Over the long run that may prove their death knell. And Begin has also conceded that Israel should not claim sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza. In Egyptian eyes, these may not seem much, given Begin's announced plans for those territories. But they have caused many of his most ardent Israeli supporters to accuse him of betrayal and his critics there to be amazed at his flexibility.

The odd aspects of the Egyptian withdrawal are, first, that it comes just when the cameras had finally been capped and the two sides were at last getting down to tough, detailed negotiation; and, second, that it came with Secretary of State Vance at the table, symbolizing the active U.S. role that Sadat had requested from the outset. Vance had already induced the Israelis to agree to agenda headings that would satisfy Egypt. There seemed every prospect he would now work to get Israeli agreement to a formula for the West Bank and Gaza that would leave the door open to eventual Palestinian self-determination.

Against these hopeful signs, however, must be put the posturing of the last few days—a rather unbending statement by Egypt's foreign minister and the even more provocative public scolding administered to him by Begin. The latter may have led Sadat to feel that he, too, needed another dramatic public gesture, perhaps as a cover for future concessions. Or he may have concluded that the two sides were so far apart that the gap was unbridgeable except on terms he could not accept. That conclusion, although understandable, would be regrettable. The world already owes much to Sadat for putting aside the enmity of a generation and reaching out his hand to Israel. It would be a tragedy if he were now, prematurely, to pull it back.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Homeland but No Home

There is, sadly, not much novelty in the news that another black "squatters' camp" has been razed in South Africa, leaving 15,000 people homeless on the outskirts of Cape Town. The white South African government has demolished such settlements before. Nor was there anything illegal about the clearing operation, at least not in terms of South African law. The residents for the most part were wives and children of black urban workers who have no legal rights to live near their husbands and fathers.

Most of the evictees were also Xhosa, members of the tribal group that was granted an "independent homeland"—Transkei—in 1976. The unhappy irony of the situation is that the very act that gave independence to Transkei further reduced the political rights of the Xhosa living elsewhere in South Africa. They ceased to be considered citizens of the country and were classified

citizens of Transkei instead. Under Pretoria's official policy of separate development of the races, homeland independence is thus directly linked to South African apartheid. That is one reason why the international community has withheld formal recognition from the two homelands so far declared independent—Transkei in 1976 and Bophuthatswana last year.

To their credit, officials of the Transkei government tried to delay the demolition of the Xhosa shacks. Transkei independence has at least provided a new voice for South African Xhosa; predictably, the demolition continued. Despite independent homelands and despite the South African government's repeated attempts to persuade the world community that its racial policies are becoming more humane, incidents like that one continue to demonstrate the inhuman consequences of the practice of apartheid.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Sadat's Next Move

President Sadat's abrupt, totally unexpected, recall of his foreign minister from the peace talks in Jerusalem, which had only begun the day before, can be looked at in two ways. Either, taking the most hopeful possible view, it is yet another typically dramatic act, designed to bring still more U.S. pressure on Israel. Or, and this unfortunately seems more likely, President Sadat has become deeply disillusioned by the Israeli response to his epoch-making visit to Jerusalem, and is throwing in the sponge. Strength is added to this latter gloomy supposition by the announcement, at the same time as the recall order, that the Egyptian parliament is to meet in emergency session on Saturday. This could conceivably be the occasion for Sadat to resign.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Hanoi Forced Into the Open

It would be a distortion, in the light of the historical background, to believe that Vietnam and Cambodia are fighting a war as proxies for Moscow and Peking, though the rivalry between the two main Communist powers does play a secondary part. But the real roots of the conflict lie in Hanoi's determination to dominate the entire Indochina region. The Vietnam Communists would certainly have preferred to carry out their plans quietly and by political means, especially as they are trying hard at the moment to acquire a moderate image in the

eyes of the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia. Phnom Penh's aggressive resistance, however, has forced Hanoi out into the open.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A Dispassionate Judgment

"Torture" never was the right word for the treatment inflicted on fourteen IRA suspects by the security forces in Northern Ireland in one week in the autumn of 1971, treatment which has been condemned first by the European Commission on Human Rights and now by the Court as an infraction of the European Convention. "Torture" is an ultimate word. It denotes those practices, like the rack, electric shock, beating to the point of surrender, the purpose of which is to inflict such pain that terror of its continuation or repetition breaks the victim's will to resist interrogation.

That is not the purpose of the techniques of sensory deprivation, which formed the main subject of complaint by the Irish government against the British government, nor must it be the result. The purpose is to induce a state of temporary disorientation and distraction of the will in which the victim may be more easily led by his interrogator. It induces stress, it inflicts pain, its effects may not wholly disappear when the pressure is lifted, it ought not to be practiced or condoned, but it is less than torture, and it is a good thing that the European Court of Human Rights has said so.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

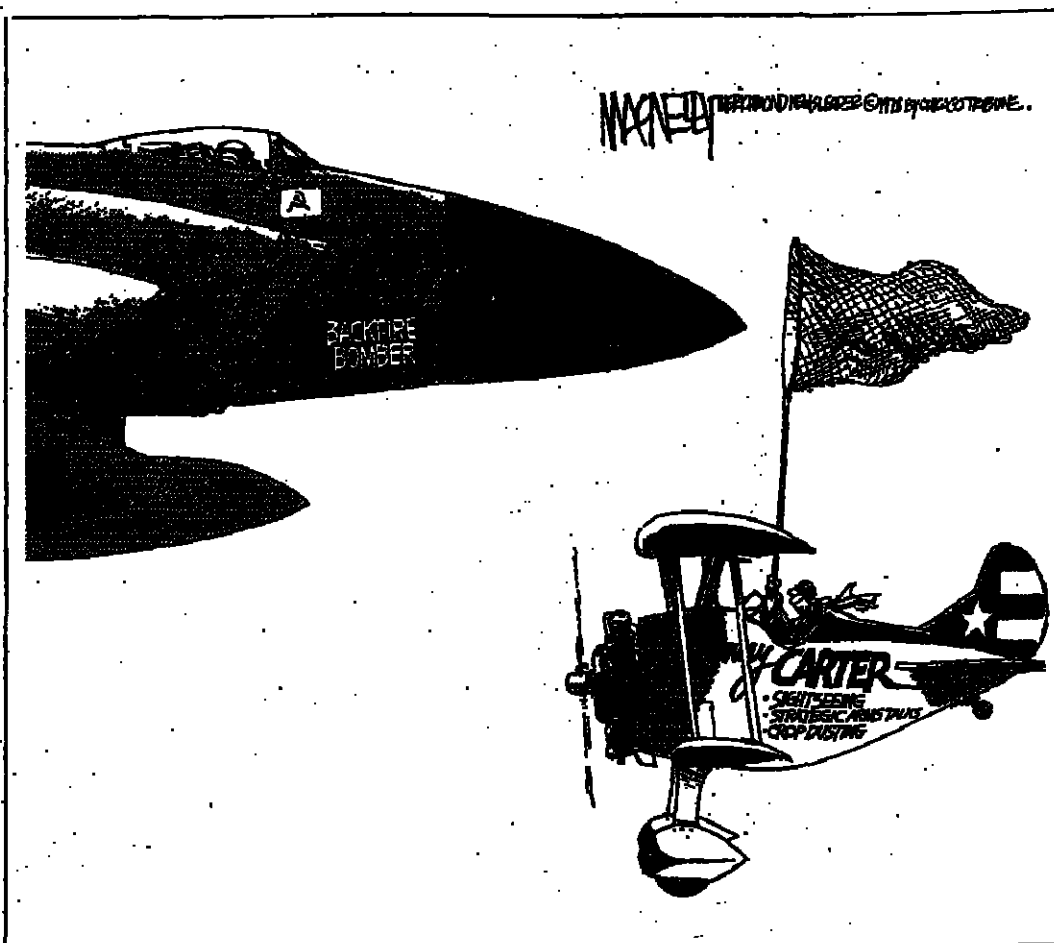
January 20, 1903

NEW YORK—The first wireless message from the United States to Europe was sent by Mr. Marconi today from his wireless station at Wellfleet, Mass. It was a message from President Roosevelt to King Edward VII, and read as follows: "His Majesty King Edward VII, London—Taking advantage of the wonderful triumph which has been achieved in wireless telegraphy, I extend on behalf of the American people, most cordial greetings and good wishes to you and all the British people. Theodore Roosevelt."

Fifty Years Ago

January 20, 1928

PARIS—The University of Paris, center of learning for these many years and alma mater of men whose names make history, will soon be the alma mater of women doctors, lawyers, pharmacists and scientists. For, the figures show, the co-ed enrollment has increased very rapidly in the last few years. At the last count, there were 6,159 women students and 19,949 male enrollees. Women are registered in every faculty: medicine, law, sciences and letters, where they are about equal with the men.



Gov. Brown: Arrogance in Power

By Anthony Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO—Back East, people tend to think of Jerry Brown as an engaging young man, a philosopher politician who does not pretend to have the answers but asks deep questions about government and society. That image helped him win the five presidential primaries he entered in 1976. It makes some political handicappers see him as a serious threat to Jimmy Carter in 1980.

Up close, some people who have dealt with Gov. Brown take quite a different view. They are impressed by his intelligence and political skill, but they do not find him engaging or philosophic. They use such adjectives as contemptuous, ambitious, mean, arrogant—and dangerous.

That is not a majority view, of course. Opinion polls continue to show the governor with high levels of public approval. But the critics include a considerable range of sensitive, responsible Californians who have no ax to grind—who might indeed be expected to be on Jerry Brown's side.

As an example of the reasons for those strong doubts, consider some things Brown has said about and done to the University of California.

The university, with branches all over the state, is widely considered the outstanding state system of higher education. It is run by a Board of Regents, including the governor.

At a meeting a year ago, the regents were told of a national scholarly survey that rated their professional schools as among the best in the country. Brown intervened with a sour comment.

"I suggest," he said, "that these pillars of progress and bastions of expertise have failed the society in many ways. Never before has education been so irrelevant to so many kids in our society. Being at the top of the list is maybe not a sign of success but of failure."

Another time, explaining some unorthodox appointments he had made to the Board of Regents, he said: "Once they get on there, they attend less, they sit on the 50-yard line and meet Nobel laureates and begin to become advocates of the university, which

is fine, but I also want to see advocates of the people."

One of his surprising appointments was a former official in Ronald Reagan's state administration. Brown said he wanted to "send a message to the university that we want to keep a very tight rein on their spending."

Another was Gregory Bateson, a 72-year-old anthropologist who has been close to Brown since both were interviewed for the Co-Evolution Quarterly. Bateson tried to talk the governor out of appointing him, saying his field was "the relationship between science and religion." After some months on the board, he wrote a letter to the chairman saying:

"I am simply unable to decide or even to have an opinion on most of the matters. I do not think it matters much whether 10,000 boys like [Allan] Bakke get into the university. They will be the lowest of our students anyway. In the end 90 or even 95 per cent of them [the university's students] disappear into fields which are not vitally important."

In defense of the Bateson appointment, the governor said, "The regents' meetings are so boring. I thought he might liven them up."

A governor may well concern himself with the state university's public role. He has to worry about its spending. He should

want diversity on its governing body. But Gov. Brown's comments about appointments to the University of California have an aroma of something more. They smell of anti-intellectualism.

Smearing at "left" and "Nobel laureates" and "boring" meetings is designed to play on public suspicion of the universities. Though delivered in flat tones, it is the talk of a populist demagogue. All it needs is a sentence about pointy-headed professors who can't park their bicycles straight.

A clean-cut, nonradical George Wallace in a pin-striped suit, that is the possibility that worries some people about Jerry Brown. That is why they use the adjective "dangerous."

The Brown record in three years as governor clearly does have phases. He has shaken up licensing boards by appointing members from outside their professions. He has named some outstanding women and blacks and Mexican-Americans and Asians as judges and regents. He has some good young people around him. He has questioned tired assumptions in government. But endless questions without answers or even principles may be not profound but sophomoric—and irresponsible. And there is a way of challenging orthodoxy, of bringing fresh ideas to politics, without appealing to the ugly side of human nature.

The Age of Tranquillity

By Robert G. Wesson

WASHINGTON—We think of our age as one of peace and stability, but by historical standards the international scene is phenomenally calm. Television viewers see a world of violence, as every conflict is multiplied by hundreds of millions of screens.

But none of the scores of modern or semimodern states is at war, and fighting occurs only between some of the most backward, as Ethiopia and Somalia, or in areas largely isolated from the civilized world, such as the Western Sahara or the interior of Burma. No modern state even raises a

serious territorial or political claim against any other state—a truly unprecedented situation.

All the significant international conflicts of the past 30 years have arisen from the sorting out of the results of the two world wars and the ensuing breakup of the colonial empires. The cold war was about the domination of the two spheres, especially in the Third World, was a standoff because neither side was prepared to risk global war to change things, and tensions eased as boundaries became accepted.

In Korea, it cost many dead to settle the division. In Vietnam, the Communists were able to secure the French heritage only by a long war. India and Pakistan fought three brief wars to divide the subcontinent. The Arab-Israeli conflict came out of rival claims to a Turkish province. But by now the division has been accomplished, and the results fixed nearly everywhere.

Conflicts

New conflicts of interest are forever arising, of course, but there is little idea of solving them by force. For example, when oil was discovered in the North Sea, the riparian states allotted the fields without even raising voices. Typical modern squabbles are about Icelandic fishing zones, landing rights for the Concorde or Japanese trade barriers, matters that hardly raise blood pressures. The reason is clear. In former times, the chief purpose of aggression was to acquire territory, and the reward of victory was a province or a colony, perhaps sweetened by an indemnity. But use of force is too dangerous in the nuclear age, and territorial aggrandizement is obsolete in the industrial world. States raise themselves not by empire-building but by industry-building, and the problems of the technological age are not solvable by violence.

It is possible that someone with inadequate appreciation of these facts may yet start a global war. It would be well, however, to recognize the probability that international war makes no sense in this age and may be finally outmoded. War-related customs and institutions cannot quickly fade away because hundreds of billions of dollars yearly and millions of careers are directed toward them on both sides of the ideological divide. But if the memory of war recedes, violence in international relations will become ever less credible.

This prospect, the dream of ages, may seem too idyllic. But peace is not a total blessing. For example, wars in the past have

Claire Sterling From Rome:

Everything about the
Italian case cries out
for a solution that
has yet to be invented.

ROME—The Italian left is pretty mad at the Carter administration for having come right out and said it does not favor Communist participation in the government here. Nobody seems mad at the Russians, though, for having come right out and said just the opposite on the same day, in Pravda. Evidently such political intervention isn't always or necessarily a crime; it is simply a matter of whose side is getting intervened on.

The fact is that Italy's leftist leaders have been basking for over a year in what they thought, or gave the Italians to think, was U.S. intervention on their side. The happy interlude began the day Carter was elected and lasted until publication of the State Department's latest note. During those 14 months, the lions of the leftist press here—the Communists' *Unità* and pro-Communist *Faces-Sera*, the Socialists' *Avanti!*, *La Repubblica*, *L'Espresso*, *Panorama*—conveyed the distinct impression that the cream of the radical chic in U.S. universities had moved into the White House in a body. Indeed, a leading Communist in Rome told me as much in those words.

Even as the presidential halos were being counted, the Communists' shadow foreign minister, Sergio Segre, assured a national television audience here that Washington was going to be a lot more "open" to Eurocommunists from now on. No sooner was Jimmy Carter inaugurated than Segre was quoted in *The New York Times* as saying that "The old gap is already closing" (between official America and the Italian Communists, that is), adding that his party expected "more forthright relations" with incoming U.S. Ambassador Richard Gardner.

On April 7, reporting the Carter administration's first formal pronouncement on Eurocommunism, a headline in the leftist Socialist *La Repubblica* announced "U.S. Drops Veto Against Government With Communists." Three weeks later, another *La Repubblica* headline declared: "Carter accepts the Italian Communist party." By the following week, a Washington dispatch to *Faces-Sera* was headed "The Red Hunt Is Over"; and in a less

than altogether precise patch barely three weeks to the end came *Faces-Sera*'s of "multiple signs" that time America will not let who want to block the Communists' entrance into government.

A statement like that, a time like that could be a devastating use, and it came just as the Italian Communist party was perched demanding immediate entry into the government. Andreotti's minority Christian Democratic Cabinet was in factably breathing its last, party's high mandarins were the verge of accepting Communist demands, and several of them, including the Christian Democrats' assistant general and foreign minister, were saying openly that Americans "wouldn't mind."

Well, the Americans' mind. Since coming to Washington, the new president has tried to distinguish in Italy from Henry Kissinger show more interest in Communist progress towards independence, and avoid its weight around it. But a limited degree of utterances by Carter and aides, have been distorted in recognition here in an amounting to political lies.

Blunt Statement

There is no evidence the administration has ever prepared to offer U.S. aid for a Catholic-Communist in Rome. If its statement of 12 was unusually blunt, it nothing really new. The president's foreign affairs adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Ambassador Gardner had said exactly the same thing at eight times before in public. God knows how many private since their first pronouncement last April.

The two main points never varied:

1) The United States nizes the sovereign right European allies to decide themselves about the state their Communist parties, as not interfere in that process. 2) But, or and, the States itself has the right to tell its allies it could not be indifferent Communist presence in an government.

The "noninterference" has been featured prominently Italy's leftist press since it—the basis for *La Repubblica*'s triumphant assertion that "U.S. veto" was gone fore that headline success, but the "noninterference" claim in April, to rise again only last month with the Communisting on Carter's then to call Ambassador Gardner home for consultation. *La Repubblica* predicted a shift U.S. policy from "indifference" to "interference."

Such mischievous reg suggests something of the sure Washington was not make the U.S. position too easily clear. What with the Italy's rapidly worsening political mounting pressure, several of our allies (most notably France, West Germany), and an iting alarmed public opinion home, the position was not bound to get stiffer but keeps stiffening.

Carter himself is saying that he is not going to get in history as the President lost Italy. But stern words are not enough to shen history out from the

There are obvious limits to this U.S. policy. Italy is too far gone for a simple pression of faith in the re active powers of its dem parties in general, and Christian Democrats in pe lar. The Communist party, a third of the nation's much too strong to be aside in a head-on collision economy is too ravaged, restored merely with huge tions of international aid appreciably more is still coming), and certainly too for a perennial combat with the most militant class in Western Europe. thing about the Italian fact, cries out for a so that has yet to be invented.

Schmidt Rejects Calls to Stimulate Economy

By John Vinocur

FRANKFURT, Jan. 19 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today rejected calls from the German States for West Germany to stimulate its economy in order to offset international trade. He said advocates of this theory underestimated the power of the West German economy.

Schmidt promised, instead, West Germany would follow a "golden middle road" to avoid a new round of inflation, and he emphasized the need for a "stronger and more dynamic" economy.

Schmidt's remarks reiterated the position West Germany has taken since 1974. U.S. officials indicated that West Germany was doing its share in encouraging the growth of the world economy. Mr. Schmidt made his points in his annual policy address to the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament.

The Chancellor suggested that tax advantages and subsidies put into effect here seemed to be adequate contributions toward stimulating the domestic economy and increasing demand.

The Chancellor, in response to U.S. arguments on the importance of increased pump-priming by the West German government, pointed out that the federal deficit here will grow to 4 percent of gross national product this year, compared to 1 percent in the United States.

"It is overestimation of the economic power of the federal republic to see it, as some foreigners do, as a locomotive ready to pull all the others out of the recession," Mr. Schmidt said.

Together, with the others, this is possible. But not alone.

The Chancellor used statistics from Citibank to illustrate his argument. By the bank's calculation, he said, increasing growth in West Germany by 1 percent would improve growth of the gross national product in Britain by only 0.05 percent and in France by only 0.07 percent.

"Moreover," Mr. Schmidt said, "we cannot follow every foreigner's advice who sees our budget deficit as too small and who recommends even bigger deficits."

However, Mr. Schmidt did not mention that the German Economic Research Institute, one of five large private economic study groups in the country, suggested today that more government spending would be a good idea.

The growth rate in West Germany last year was 2.4 percent, half of what was being predicted for the year after a growth rate of 3.2 percent during the second half of 1977.

An official estimate of the rate this year is due in about a week. It is expected to be about 3.5 percent, a figure that Otto Schlecht, state secretary for economics, has described as "ambitious."

A reason often given for Mr. Schmidt's interest in restraining growth is protecting West Germany's low rate of inflation—3.9 percent last year. It is perhaps the strongest domestic political advantage held by the Social Democratic coalition government leaders and it is aggressively defended with unemployment at 4.8 percent—more than a million persons unemployed.

Mr. Schmidt said that he welcomed President Carter's recent statement on the importance of a strong dollar for the world economy.

It was generally assumed that the line taken by the Chancellor reflected a letter he sent to President Carter recently outlining his concern about the dollar and the West German government's efforts to promote economic growth.

A government spokesman has said that the purpose of the letter was to eliminate differences on economic policy and to prepare for a possible visit by President Carter to West Germany before the opening of a planned economic summit meeting of Western leaders here in July.

Ministry chief spokesman today said, "The Chancellor early last week had said the proposed rate is a target but not a promise or commitment, but today Trade Minister Tschilo and secretary-general of ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Masayoshi Ohira said the target growth constituted an national pledge."

Foreign Minister Spöck said that although the extension by ministers may mean, their basic attitude is that planned growth rate is a target.

This is not a commitment in a theoretical sense," he said. "However, it remains an objective which the Japanese government will make all possible efforts to achieve, he said."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Honda to Increase Overseas Output

Honda Motor plans to expand its overseas production of motorcycles and cars, and will increase imports of parts, cars and outboard engines in an effort to thwart foreign criticism of its increasing exports. Honda, which exports 67 percent of its output, hopes to add four or five factories abroad this year to the 36 plants now in operation in 30 countries. It did not name possible new sites. Honda also says it will increase purchases in 1978 of auto parts for motorcycles and cars from abroad and imports of Ford cars and Swedish outboard engines to 94 million yen (\$347 million) this year from 80 million yen last year. Honda adds that it plans to make 780,000 autos, including 510,000 for export this year, and 2.7 million motorcycles, including 1.75 million for export.

French, Saudis in Arms Deal

Thomson-CSF, the electronics arm of the French electrical group Thomson-Brandt, plans to set up a unit in Saudi Arabia to manufacture essentially military electronic equipment. Thomson reportedly will put up about one-third of the capital with the remainder coming from the recently set up Arab Organization Industries. The new company will manufacture radio-communication, instrumentation and on-board electronics for planes to be delivered to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kuwait from plants to be built in Egypt by French and U.K. firms.

Sun Buys 34% of Becton

Sun Co., the large integrated oil firm, has privately purchased through a wholly owned subsidiary 6.9 million shares of Becton, Dickinson and Co. for about \$293 million. Sun says it has not decided what future course of action it will take with respect to the company.

Stocks Decline, Investors Take to Sideline

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Prices declined today as investors moved to the sidelines to await President Carter's State of the Union message. Trading was active.

Profit-taking also drew part of the blame for the decline, which followed two back-to-back gains. Analysts described the decline as the usual post-holiday slump, which is due later tonight.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, M-1, fell \$3.4 billion to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$386.6 billion in the week ended Jan. 11. The broader measure, M-2, declined \$2 billion to an average of \$410.6 billion.

For the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged a 5.7-percent rate of gain and M-2 a 6.4-percent rate of increase.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 4.43 points at 3 p.m., ended with a loss of 7.85 at 778.57, erasing all of yesterday's gain. Volume on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 21.5 million shares, up from 21.9 million yesterday.

Sun Co. fell 1 1/4 to 38 5/8 after disclosing it purchased a 34-percent stake in Becton Dickinson, which did not trade for the second straight day.

Alcoa dropped 1 3/8 to 41 and Reynolds Metals fell 1/8 to 30 1/2.

RCA, reporting improved profits, picked up 1/8 to 23 7/8. IBM declined 1 3/4 to 287 1/2. Du Pont fell 1 3/4 to 110 1/4 and Baugh & Lomb was down 1 1/8 to 46 3/4.

Superior Oil jumped 5/8 to 28 1/2 and Tlek 1 5/8 to 23 5/8. Prices were sharply higher on the American Stock Exchange, where the index rose 0.40 to 121.50.

Total Petroleum, the volume leader, rose 1 to 11 5/8 and Salem was up 1 1/8 to 16 1/2.

In Chicago, grain futures prices changed only slightly as many traders awaited a U.S. government report on farmers' spring planting intentions due tomorrow.

Capacity Use Up in U.S. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Factories operated at 83 percent of capacity in December, up from 82.8 percent in October and November, the Federal Reserve Board reports.

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Trade Development Bank

U.S. to Let '75 Gold Pact Elapse

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The Carter administration has secretly agreed to let lapse at the end of this month a two-year-old pact limiting the amount of gold Western governments may buy with unwanted dollars which they hold in their monetary reserves.

The agreement, signed by former Treasury Secretary William Simon in 1975, was once presented as a major success for America's traditional policy of safeguarding the dollar's central position in the international monetary system by restricting the monetary use of gold.

However, Western monetary officials predict that nothing will change in practice when the pact is allowed to expire on Jan. 31. They do not expect other industrial countries to add to the dollar's woes by switching surplus dollars into gold at the metal's current high price.

According to official sources, the decision to let the gold purchase ban lapse was planned at the end of the month was taken by outgoing Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns and other Western central bank governors at their last monthly meeting at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel on Jan. 9.

The U.S. team is said to have made no attempt to prolong the agreement and the general feeling among the central bankers present was that the demise will not do any further damage to the weakened dollar.

Nevertheless, one participant at the meeting noted that with the dollar so weak, "the United States could hardly refuse us the right to switch our dollars for an alternative asset."

A formal communiqué announcing the decision may be issued next week by the Swedish finance minister, who is current chairman of the so-called Group of Ten—the informal group of finance ministers from the biggest industrial countries who originally negotiated the pact.

Capacity Use Up in U.S. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Factories operated at 83 percent of capacity in December, up from 82.8 percent in October and November, the Federal Reserve Board reports.

Lifts Restrictions On State Buying

Under this so-called "Washington agreement" of 1975, the 10 major industrial countries undertook for a two-year period not to peg the price of gold on the private market, nor to increase the total stock of monetary gold held in their reserves by buying more on the market.

This agreement was a compromise between differing U.S. and European points of view. Washington basically wanted to

U.S. GNP Up 4.9% in Year; Gain in Last Quarter Is 4.2%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—The U.S. economy, slowed by reluctance of wary businessmen to restock shelves, grew only 4.9 percent last year compared to 6 percent in 1976, to end a shade below the official target of 5 percent, the Commerce Department said today.

The gross national product, measure of the nation's overall goods and services, slowed to a growth rate of 4.2 percent in the fourth quarter compared to 5.1 percent in the third quarter.

The slower rate of growth resulted from a slowdown in the rate of inventory accumulation, the announcement said.

Investment by business rose by \$8 billion in the fourth quarter, the department said, compared with \$5.1 billion the third quarter. Nonresidential construction rose \$2.3 billion and residential investment rose \$7 billion, compared with \$1.6 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively.

Exports of goods and services fell \$3.3 billion in the quarter. They had increased \$2.2 billion the previous quarter.

Prices, as measured by the so-called GNP deflator, rose at an annual rate of 6.2 percent in the quarter, compared with 4.8 percent the previous quarter. For the year, the rate was 5.6 percent, up from 5.3 percent a year earlier.

Real GNP, in 1972 dollars as measured at \$138 trillion compared with \$135 trillion for the third quarter. For the year, GNP was measured at \$134 trillion, up from \$127 trillion in 1976.

In current dollars, without adjustment for inflation, GNP grew at a 10.7-percent annual rate in the quarter and for the whole year increased 10.8 percent a lower gain than the 11.6 percent recorded in 1976.

Sales in the fourth quarter rose to \$1.95 trillion from \$1.89 trillion in the third quarter, but inventory accumulation slowed to an annual rate of 1.9 billion, down from the earlier \$2.6-billion increase.

Personal income rose to \$1.6 trillion in the fourth quarter from \$1.55 trillion while per capita disposable income rose to \$5,279 from \$5,098 in the third quarter.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said the inventory adjustment reflected in the fourth-quarter report "was necessary to restore a balanced level of inventories and help pave the way for continued satisfactory economic growth in the first half of this year."

She said that "the U.S. economy performed well in 1977" but added that "policies to sustain growth will continue to be needed."

Department economist Courtney Slater said the fourth-quarter GNP figures have not changed the administration's expectation of about 5 percent growth through the middle of next year.

But she warned that growth would slow without the tax cut President Carter is proposing.

She said that there is "every evidence" that consumer income will continue to advance with inflation remaining in the 6-percent range.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Amstar			NCR		
Second Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	239.40	224.90	Revenue	774.30	715.80
Profits	5.30	10.30	Profits	59.30	38.90
Per Share	0.56	1.13	Per Share	2.20	1.50
Six Months			Share dil.	2.07	1.41
Revenue	482.30	496.90	Year	2,520.00	2,310.00
Profits	8.30	20.20	Revenue	143.60	96.60
Per Share	0.97	2.23	Profits	5.35	3.75
Barrington Industries			Share dil.	5.09	3.60
First Quarter	1976	1977	Owens-Corning Fiberglas		
Revenue	591.90	560.00	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Profits	14.50	30.13	Revenue	439.10	297.00
Per Share	0.51	0.71	Profits	35.84	21.20
Champion International			Per Share	2.38	1.41
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Year	1,490.00	1,080.00
Revenue	769.60	771.60	Revenue	112.50	71.80
Profits	15.30	31.80	Profits	7.48	1.80
Per Share	0.27	0.63	Share dil.		
Year			Pacific Gas & Electric		
Revenue	3,120.00	3,070.00	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Profits	138.60	135.90	Revenue	948.80	704.10
Per Share	2.49	2.51	Profits	65.90	71.20
Ethyli			Per Share	0.73	0.81
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Year	3,500.00	2,650.00
Revenue	232.20	289.30	Revenue	282.40	238.30
Profits	17.64	15.72	Profits	3.15	2.90
Per Share	0.46	0.72	Share dil.		
Year			RCA		
Revenue	1,280.00	1,130.00	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Profits	78.02	69.10	Revenue	1,650.00	1,460.00
Per Share	4.29	3.59	Profits	65.50	56.00
Imperial Corp. of America			Per Share	0.88	0.73
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Share dil.	0.83	0.70
Revenue	111.00	91.10	Year	5,920.00	5,380.00
Profits	15.60	11.70	Revenue	247.00	177.40
Per Share	1.14	0.85	Profits	3.23	2.30
Year			Share dil.	3.11	2.24
Revenue	410.70	335.90	Republic Steel		
Profits	56.20	40.70	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Per Share	4.10	2.98	Revenue	733.90	594.30
Marine Midland Banks			Profits	14.96	9.24
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Per Share	0.93	0.57
Revenue	5.70	3.20	Year	2,900.00	2,500.00
Profits	A	0.45	Revenue	41.03	65.90
Per Share	A	0.50	Share dil.	2.54	4.07
Profits	B	5.90	Rockwell International		
Per Share	B	0.48	First Quarter	1977	1976
Year			Revenue	1,350.00	1,340.00
Revenue	A	17.40	Profits	40.10	29.30
Per Share	A	1.38	Per Share	1.15	0.85
Profits	B	19.80	Share dil.	1.05	0.78
Per Share	B	1.58	Transamerica		
Year			Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	100.21	76.33	Revenue	831.50	717.20
Profits	A	4.70	Profits	39.80	29.05
Per Share	B	76.33	Per Share	0.67	0.44
Per Share	C	3.58	Year	3,210.00	2,730.00
Security Pacific			Revenue	171.10	114.50
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Profits	2.56	1.75
Revenue	26.2	20.81	Share dil.		
Profits	A	1.23	Rockwell International		
Per Share	B	30.81	First Quarter	1977	1976
Year			Revenue	1,350.00	1,340.00
Revenue	100.21	76.33	Profits	40.10	29.30
Profits	A	4.70	Per Share	1.15	0.85
Per Share	B	76.33	Share dil.	1.05	0.78
Per Share	C	3.58	Transamerica		

of the shares, that would broaden the definition of "beneficial owner" to include any person or institution with the right to vote or dispose of securities and that would require investors to disclose not only their own ownership, but also to aggregate any holdings of subsidiary companies.

These rules were approved by the SEC last February and were scheduled to go into effect in August but were postponed after corporate protests that compliance would be too expensive and burdensome.

The commission now hopes to be able to promulgate the new rules which would close most of the gaps in reporting ownership by this spring. According to John Granda of the SEC staff "something close to what he adopted in February will be the law," and the information obtained probably will be published in corporate reports to the SEC or in proxy materials.

Continued from Page 1

Beneficial owners are not narrowly, as those receiving financial benefit from the ownership.

Thus, many reports on corporate ownership include numerous nominees as stockholders, but do not reveal which institutions actually vote the stock.

However, the public records on holdings of individuals, labor organizations and foreign



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Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.

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Rothschild & Plesner N.V.
Rothschild 214, Amsterdam.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 19

- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock									
High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s				
29%	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	29%	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	29%	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	29%	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	29%	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	29%	100	1.00	1.00	100	100				
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29%	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	29%	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	29%	100	1.00	1.00	100	100																						

ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse										JAN. 19, 1978										(in French)										LATEST COMPANY NEWS									
COMPANY	INDUS	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE JAN. 19	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	YLD (%)	BARN. PER SHR. 75-76	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	1st 9 months '77 net non-consolidated profit = 60 MF																														
AQUITAINE	Refret	380.20 227	312	324 - 311.50	6	5.1	81.14 83.00 53.60c	1,474	1st 9 months '77 net non-consolidated profit = 60 MF																														

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Cash prices in primary markets are registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Char.	Yearage
FIBRES		
Cocoon Activa, lb	N.1.	1.55%
Coffee A Sauton lb	2-10	3-20
TEXTILES		
Printed 64-50 30s. in	3 1/4	3 1/4
METALS		
Sheet brass, #1111, lb	250.00	312.00
100 2 Pory Polys, lb	71-72	70-18
Steel scrap No 1 heavy 1/2	71-72	72-72
Lead spot, lb	38	38 1/2
Copper strip, lb	65 1/2	65 1/2
Tin (Strait) lb	8,539.4	8,539.4
Zinc S & L, basis lb	30 1/2	31
Aluminum, lb	4.015	4.015
Gold N.Y. oz	324.75	324.75
COMMODITY INDEX (Indre)		
Muddy's Index		
Base 100 Dec 31 1971	886.10	886.10
Jan 1978	886.10	886.10
P-Preminum		
F. Nominal		

NEW YORK FUTURES		
Sales: 65,500 Mar 1978		
Open High Low Close Chg		
Mar	9.48 9.54 9.42 9.52	-0.05
Apr	9.82 9.89 9.76 9.76	-0.06
May	9.97 9.95 9.76 9.76	-0.05
Jun	10.19 10.28 10.12 10.12	-0.05
Jul	10.26 10.35 10.19 10.19	-0.07
Aug	10.53 10.28 10.00 10.00	-0.05
Mar	11.03 11.08 10.92 10.92	-0.10
Sales: 3,550		
B-20.		
COFFEE C (35,000 lbs)		
Mar	192.00 197.50 192.20 196.00	-1.00
Apr	194.46 197.45 192.75 195.90	-1.25
May	197.50 197.50 192.00 196.00	-1.00
Jun	197.50 197.50 192.00 196.00	-1.00
Jul	167.50 170.00 167.50 170.00	-1.50
Aug	167.50 170.00 167.50 170.00	-1.50
Mar	142.75 145.00 142.75 144.00	-0.20
Sales: 1,000		
P-Paras spot 2.10		
B-50.		

COCOA (30,000 lbs; cents per lb.)		
Mar	138.00 138.75 134.25 136.25	-3.45
Apr	146.46 137.45 132.75 135.90	-1.25
May	132.25 123.75 122.25 122.25	-3.45
Jun	132.25 123.75 122.25 122.25	-3.45
Jul	110.00 116.00 117.00 117.00	-0.20
Mar	116.00 116.00 116.00 11	
Sales: 1,000		
NEUTRAL ROSS WHITE POTATOES (50,000 lbs; cents)		
Mar	4.18 4.25 4.18 4.24	+0.28
Apr	4.47 4.88 4.47 4.88	+0.37
May	4.60 4.88 4.60 4.88	+0.37
Jun	5.02 5.34 5.02 5.34	+0.18
Jul	5.62 6.02 5.62 6.02	-0.05
Aug	5.62 6.02 5.62 6.02	-0.05
Mar	7.70 7.78 7.73 7.73	+0.03
Sales: 6,294		
COFFER (35,000 lbs)		
Jan	58.30 59.30 57.50 57.90	-0.88
Feb	58.30 59.30 57.50 57.90	-0.88
Mar	58.30 59.30 57.50 57.90	-0.88
Apr	58.30 59.30 57.50 57.90	-0.88
May	58.30 59.30 57.50 57.90	-0.88
Jun	58.30 59.30 57.50 57.90	-0.88
Jul	58.30 59.30 57.50 57.90	-0.88
Aug	58.30 59.30 57.50 57.90	-0.88
Sep	58.30 59.30 57.50 57.90	-0.88
Oct	58.30 59.30 57.50 57.90	-0.88
Nov	58.30 59.30 57.50 57.90	-0.88
Dec	58.30 59.30 57.50 57.90	-0.88

U.S. Commodity Prices		
CHICAGO FUTURES		
January 19, 1978		
WHEAT (5,000 bu)		
	Open	High Low
Mar	2.70% 2.72% 2.70%	
May	2.71% 2.74% 2.74%	
Jul	2.64 2.65 2.63	
Sep	2.62 2.63 2.62	
Dec	2.61% 2.62 2.60%	
CORN (5,000 bu)		
Mar	2.21% 2.22% 2.21%	
May	2.27 2.29 2.27	
Jul	2.25 2.26 2.25	
Sep	2.25 2.26 2.25	
Dec	2.24% 2.25% 2.24%	
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)		
Mar	5.55 5.59 5.53	
May	5.63 5.65% 5.60	
Jul	5.64 5.66 5.64	
Sep	5.73 5.75% 5.74%	
Nov	5.76 5.80 5.74	
Dec	5.74 5.69 5.72	
Jan	5.61 5.64% 5.60	
Feb	5.61 5.71 5.67	
SOYBEAN OIL (36,000 lb)		
Jan	17.96 18.95 18.65	
Mar	18.95 19.00 18.95	
May	19.95 20.17 19.82	
Jul	20.56 20.25 19.99	
Sep	20.85 20.52 20.52	
Nov	21.55 21.82 21.59	
Dec	21.90 21.93 21.85	
Feb	21.90 21.35 21.85	
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)		
Jan	146.50 150.00 146.70	
Mar	150.00 150.00 149.70	
May	153.25 156.25 154.70	
Jul	156.50 158.85 157.00	
Aug	156.50 158.85 157.00	
Sep	156.50 159.88 158.00	
Nov	156.50 159.88 158.00	
Dec	156.50 159.88 158.00	
Feb	156.50 159.88 158.00	
SILVER (100 oz)		
Jan	49.00 49.00 49.00	
Feb	49.00 49.00 49.00	
Mar	49.00 49.00 49.00	
Apr	49.00 49.00 49.00	
May	50.00 50.00 50.00	
Jun	50.00 50.00 50.00	
Jul	51.00 52.00 51.00	
Aug	51.00 52.00 51.00	
Sep	51.00 52.00 51.00	
Oct	51.00 52.00 51.00	
Nov	51.00 52.00 51.00	
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Paris Commodities				
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)				
January 19, 1978				
	High	Low	Closed (1914-1947)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	1967	1645	1645-1967	+ 2
May	1946	1645	1645-1947	+ 5
July	—	—	1675-1946	- 1
Oct	—	—	1675-1999	- 5
Nov	Oct 1133	1995	1145-1160	Unch.
Dec	—	—	Unq.-1980	+ 5
Nov	—	—	1165-1223	Unch.
105 lots of 50 tons,				
COCOA				
Mar	1531	1587	1516-1515	-29
May	1515	1491	1492-1495	- 8
July	—	—	1485	+20
Oct	—	—	1495	-10
Nov	—	—	1440	- 5
Dec	—	—	1376-1420	-10
15 lots of 10 tons				

London Commodities				
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)				
	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
April 2250	121.75	20.60	120.95-121.25	121.10-121.25
Dec 160	May 127	125.40	125.70-125.85	126.10-126.15
	Aug 130	128.75	129.15-129.50	129.25-129.60
Nov 1807 1/2	High	131.00	132.15-132.50	132.50-132.80
Nov 1807 1/2	Dec 137.50	124.	124.50-124.75	125. -125.30

[illegible][illegible]

Belgium	1.0	March	22.20	Company Reports (Continued from Page 7)	of Kreditbank S.A.
France	1.0	April	22.20		and the office of
Varta	1.0	May	22.20		dum, upon presenta-
Veritas	1.0	June	22.20		tion, with all coupons
Volkswagen	212.85	July	22.20		to be fixed for the
		August	22.20		first year of the
		September	22.20		redemption in full
		October	22.20		accrue. After the
		November	22.20		Debitantes' Com-
		December	22.20		missioner's Commis-
		January	22.20		sion, the right of
		February	22.20		demption, the right
		March	22.20	of redemption facili-	
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How the Tenfold Gains are Made

Possibilities Flourish

When MAY MAINE POTATOES broke down into the 4-cent range last November, we advertised that we were expecting to be able to make tenfold profit by accumulating as many potatoes as we could develop. Now, the report relates, we feel programming has been completed for a broad enough advance to fulfill our expectations. The same

back to recessionary levels seen as long ago as 1958 with prospects shaping for a multiple gain as the new growth industry of electronic funds transfer or EFT gains momentum. We think of average dividend yields as targets for options and engineer stock market gains paralleling those available in commodities, and we review volatile stocks ranging from BUNKER RAMO to MEMOREX which are getting into EFT and could suit Wall Street pessimists with the dimensions of gains now in prospect.

You'll find us discussing issues in which we feel long-term-gains

[illegible]

Century-Fox International Corporation
 Office of Redemption of
 Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1987

BY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of the indenture dated as of December 1, 1967, between Century-Fox International Corporation (the "Company") and Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, and The Chase Manhattan Bank (the "Trustee"), as Trustee and United States

new York, as Successor Trustee, that Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debenture Company (the "Debentures") redemption and will be redeemed on the "date fixed for redemption", at the rate of 105 per cent of the principal sum accrued interest to the date fixed month of which will be made at the trust office of The Chase Manhattan Association), Corporate Bond Redemption Plaza, 14th Floor, New York, New York to any laws or regulations applicable to The Chase Manhattan Bank of Frankfurt; the offices of Banque Paribas in Paris and Brussels; the

...the Luxembourgische in LUXEMBOURG;
...derlandske Kreditbank in Amsterdam
...and surrender of Debentures
...retaining thereto maturing after the
...ption. On and after the date fixed
...rest on the Debentures will cease to
...sc of business on February 10, 1978
...no longer be convertible into the
...a Stock.

currently convertible into Common stock at the conversion price of \$26.00 (154 shares of Common Stock per \$4,000 of Debentures) but such right must be exercised on or before the fifth day prior to the date fixed for the payment of the principal of the Debentures into shares of Common stock.

in surrender of Debentures, with all appertaining thereto, at the principal office of The Chase Manhattan Bank (n), Corporate Bond Redemption, 14th Floor, New York, New York, any laws or regulations applicable of The Chase Manhattan Bank in Frankfurt; the offices of Banque de Paris and Brussels; the office of Banca Italiana in Milan; the office of

Luxembourg in Luxembourg; and
 the Dutch Kreditbank in Amsterdam,
 the notice in the form provided on
 the holder elects to convert the De-
 clarations the name or names (with ad-
 ditional certificate is to be issued, and,
 the Company or the Successor Trustee,
 the written instrument or instruments of
 satisfaction to the Company and to the
 duly executed by the holder or his

ny conversion. The Company will
for any fractional share interest in
market value thereof, equal to such
ny the last sales price on the New
e of the Common Stock on the day
yment or adjustment will be made
Debentures for accrued interest
ends on shares of Common Stock
sion.

5% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1987

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of December 1, 1967, among Twentieth Century-Fox International Corporation (the "Company") and Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, Guarantor, and The Chase Manhattan Bank (the "Trust Association"), as Trust Association, of the Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee, that all outstanding 5% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1987 of the Company (the "Debentures") have been called for redemption and will be redeemed on February 15, 1978 (the "date fixed for redemption"), at the redemption price of 102½% of the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption, payment of which is guaranteed by the principal corporate trust office of The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), Corporate Bond Redemption, 1 New York Plaza, 14th Floor, New York, New York, 10015, or subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto, at the offices of The Chase Manhattan Bank in London, Paris and Frankfurt; the offices of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris and Brussels; the offices of the Commis de la Caisse d'Amortissement et de Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgergoise in Luxembourg; and the office of Nederlandsche Kredietbank in Amsterdam, upon presentation and surrender of Debentures with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the date fixed for redemption. On and after the date fixed for redemption interest on the Debentures will cease to accrue. After the close of business on February 10, 1978 the Debentures will no longer be convertible into the Guarantor's Common Stock.

Holders of Debentures have, as alternatives to redemption, the right to sell Debentures through usual brokerage facilities and the following further rights:

per share (or 38.46154 shares of Common Stock per \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures) but such right

to convert will terminate at the close of business on February 10, 1978, the first day prior to the date fixed for the meeting of the stockholders of Debutentes. The Company will have the right to convert their Debutentes into shares of Common Stock of the Guarantor at the conversion price of \$26.00 per share upon surrender of Debutentes, with all unmatrued coupons appertaining thereto, at the principal corporate trust office of The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), Corporate Bond Redemption, 100 Park Plaza, 14th Floor, New York, New York 10015, or subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto, at the offices of The Chase Manhattan Bank in London, Paris and Frankfurt; the offices of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris and Brussels; the office of Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan; the office of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg; and the office of Nederlandse Kreditbank in Amsterdam, accompanied by written notice in the form provided on the Debutenture that the holder elects to convert the Debutentures, and specifying the name or names (with address) in which the said securities are to be converted, and, if so required by the Company or the Successor Trustee, accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer in form satisfactory to the Company and to the Successor Trustee duly executed by the holder or his attorney duly authorized in writing. No fractional shares are issuable upon any conversion. The Company will make an adjustment for any fractional share interest in cash at the current market value thereof, equal to such fraction multiplied by the last sales price on the New York Stock Exchange of the Common Stock on the day of conversion. No payment or adjustment will be made upon conversion of Debutentes for accrued interest thereon or for dividends on shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion.

Important Information for Debenture Holders
From June 30, 1977 through January 4, 1978, the re-

ported prices at which the Common Stock of the Guarantor sold on the New York Stock Exchange ranged from a high of 326% to a low of 319%. The last reported sale price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on January 4, 1978 was \$21% per share. So long as the market price of the Common Stock is \$20.64 or lower, holders of Debentures, upon conversion, will receive Common Stock having a lesser market value (with cash paid in lieu of fractional shares) than the cash which they would receive upon redemption.

From Detritus to Bacteria

From Foldouts to Tests, Possibilities Flourish

men MAY MAINE POTATOES broke down into the 4-cent stage last November, we advertised that we were expecting to be able to make tenfold profit by accumulating as thousands of shares as the rebound developed. Now, as our newest report indicates, we feel programming has been completed for the short shows enough advance to fulfill our expectations. The same short shows how fear of a U.S. recession has driven MCIE stock to recessionary levels, some as long ago as 1980, with the expectation for a multiple gain as the U.S. economy grows into electronic funds transfer or EFT gathers momentum. The use of using leverage devices such as margin and options to increase stock market gains paralleling those available in commodities, and we review volatile stocks ranging from BUNKER ROYAL to REMOREX which are getting into EFT and could be a Wall Street pessimist's with the dimensions of gains now prospect.

We'll find us discussing issues in which we feel long-term gains possibilities, with the aid of proper management, come close to the tenfold ideal.

Use or send the coupon for a complimentary survey series
beginning with this report.

 **CAPITAL
GAINS
RESEARCH B.V.**

Keizersgracht 99,
Amsterdam 1002.
Telephone: 020 256 749.

Gentlemen: Please send a complimentary copy of your
tenfold-gains study plus follow-up material to:

New Heights and Lower

pek Co	Fisher Sci	ServCo M
ldCo pf	FlaEast	Shaklee W
teRL	Heik Corp	Simm Pr
ls BusF	Medusa Co	Superior C

NEW LOWS— 34

Pw 9pt	Fltlow Pap	PotEI 4.04
Express	GenWcl Spt	PSE 12.25
TT	GalPw 7.80pt	RCA 3.50pt
TT pt	IndT&T pH	RioGran p
er 5.50pt	KarnsChy PL	SunComp
er NY	KarnsPL 2.23p	SunComp
G 9.30pt	Lucky Sir	Tenneco
G Off	NIM 4.85pt	TerGenTr

ASP 7.54pt	ONEI 3.50pt
Dwennll 4of	WmUn 4.90pt
Chertll 1.25pt	Alphabet 5.00pt

ew Atamco President
NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (Reuters) —
Exxon's senior vice-president,
Igh Goerner was nominated
resident of the Arabian-American
Oil Co., Aramco reported.
The present president, R. V.
wers, was named vice-chairman
on Jan. 1.

European Gold Market

January 19, 1978

London	172.85	173.45
Zurich	172.625	173.625
Paris (12.5 kilo)	177.99	178.30

U.S. dollars per ounce.

ADVERTISEMENT

SONY CORPORATION

(COUR)

The undersigned announces the Annual Report 1977 (ended 31st October) of Sony Corporation will be available in Amsterdam at Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. and further at: Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam; Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank a.s. & Hope N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 16th January, 1978

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CORRECTED ADVICE

SEAKER DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS
Representing preferred stock of
BAXTER/TRAVENOL
International Capital Corporation
1st Series Convertible Preferred Stock

A distribution of \$0.22 per depositary share, less any applicable taxes depending on the presenter's country of residence, will be payable on and after January 23, 1978, upon presentation of coupon No. 12 at the cities of any of the following depositaries:

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK:
NEW YORK, 15 Broad Street (A.D.R. Section);
BRUSSELS, 35 Avenue des Arts;
LONDON, 23 Lombard Street;
PARIS, 14 Place Vendôme;
FRANKFURT, Bookhandeler Landstrasse 8.

BANCA VONWILLER S.p.A.:
Via Armadori, 14, Milan;
Via Boncompagni, 27, Rome.

BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.:
Herengracht, 548, Amsterdam.

KREDDITBANK S.A.
37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.

Previous announcement of payment of \$0.075 per share is to be considered as null and void.

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RESEARCH B.V.** Keizersgracht 99,
Amsterdam 1002.
Telephone: 020 256 749.

Gentlemen; Please send a complimentary copy of your
tenfold-gains study plus follow-up material to:

Currency Rates

January 18, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following (major) centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	L-1	Sfr	SwKcs	Yen
Amsterdam	2.3756	4.2020	107.00	47.943	20.809	—	6.9077
Bonn	31.00	32.358	15.05	3.770	14.405	8.9303	—
Frankfurt	2.1250	4.1905	—	44.747	24.535	10.214	36.613
London	1.5538	4.1668	5.1171	1683.90	4.2387	55.70	3.5650
Paris	4.7470	1.769	—	—	—	—	—
Rome	4.7470	1.769	—	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	4.7470	1.769	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	4.7470	1.769	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	4.7470	1.769	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	4.7470	1.769	—	—	—	—	—

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

of U.S. \$70 million - January, 1977/1983
The rate of interest applicable for the six-month period beginning January 1, 1978 and set by the reference agent is 8% annually.

Complete the coupon below and start getting more world news for less money today!

- 12 Month		Stock	S&P		3 m. P.		
High	Low	Div in %	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	
43%	3%	Columbia	22	5.2	7	100	
15	12	Conc	10	2	13	43	44
54%	37%	CdnSup	8	10	49%	2%	49%
4%	2%	CapitlFnd	20	5.5	5	4%	4%
5%	2%	Carwest	22	3%	2%	3%	3%
49%	22%	Carnegie	1a	3.5	10	20%	2%
14%	11%	Coresen	1	8.4	8	21%	11%
11%	10%	CoresDiv	1	8.4	8	21%	11%
21%	17%	CasFD	1.44	7.2	1	20%	20%
19%	10%	Cenlrvll	12a	8.76	12	14%	14%
21%	1%	Cenlrvll	4	2	1%	1%	1%
11%	11%	Cenlrvll	80	6.5	7	12%	2%
3%	1%	Cerlto	1	1.71	142	2%	2%

[illegible]

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. SOURCE
MANAGER OPERATIONS ANALYSIS		R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Int'l S.A.	Geneva (Extensive travel)	Swiss nat. or possibl. C. 30-45; 5 to 10 yrs. exp. Int'l finance/acctg. mngt.; Eng., Ger.-Fr. & Spa.	Personnel Department, R.J. Reynolds, Success Int'l S.A., 12-14 Chemin Bleu, 1211 Geneva 17.	INT'L 12-1-78
INTERNATIONAL MARKETING & SALES	C. £15,000	Debit Inc.		U.K. or B.E. Degree in telecom. or electronics; multilingual.	Dr. Harry Fuchs, Dabit Inc., Suite 209, Royal Marine Hotel, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland.	INT'L 12-1-78
DIRECTOR GENERAL	Commensurate with qual. & exp.	Radio Televis Eireann Authority.	Dublin	Deep understanding of Ireland.	Mrs. Sheila Conroy, Radio Televis Eireann Authority, Donnybrook, Dublin 4, Ireland.	INT'L 12-1-78
INT'L INVESTMENT & MERCANTILE BANKING	Competitive	Major, locally owned bank in a Gulf state.	Middle East	ZS-35; Univ. degree of appropriate rank.	Box A-6,201, Financial Times, 10 Cannon St., London EC4P 4BY.	Financial Times 12-1-78
INTERNAL AUDIT MANAGER	Realistic	Management consultancy.	Lebanon	Strong bgd. of audit exp. in major corp. firm of Charl. Accountants; exp. senior level internal audit dept.	Ref. 6185, G.N. Brown, Mervyn Hughes Group, 2-3 Curzon St., London EC4A 1NE.	Financial Times 12-1-78
DEPUTY AREA MANAGERS	£20,000 + bens	Prominent Int'l bank.	Nigeria	28-50; min. 3 yrs. banking exp. with major institution; Eng. + Fr.	Red Jordan, Banking Personnel, 41-42 Ludlow Hill, London EC2. Tel.: 01-588 0781.	Financial Times 12-1-78
ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR		Tjereborg.	Copenhagen	30-40; Bas. Sch. educ.; min. 4 yrs. success. exp. in Scandinavia or overseas as senior fin. officer.	Managing Director, Tjereborg, Rådhuspladsen 75, 1550 Copenhagen V.	INT'L 12-1-78
SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT	Top Executive compensation	Industrially oriented Int'l Co.		Broad exp. all aspects of ind. & com. mktg. mgmt.; Eng., Fr.	Box D-5,992, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	INT'L 12-1-78
MARKETING MANAGER INT'L TRAINING		GTE Sytema's Training Operation.		M.D. in education; 8-10 yrs. mktg. exp. incl. 4-5 yrs. mktg. Educ. Systems; Fr., Eng., + Ar., Pers &/or Spa.	Michael J. LaFave, GTE Sytema, 100 First Avenue, Waltham, MA. 02154, U.S.A.	INT'L 12-1-78
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER		Electricity Authority (IEA).	Jordan	35-55; Chartered Accountant with long exp. mgmt. accountancy system; U.K. citizen.	Ref. 328X, Appointments Officer, Ministry of Overseas, Dirlet, Elmad House, Stag Pl., London SW1E 5DR.	Economist 12-1-78
SENIOR CONSULTANT	c. £18,000 tax free	Important part of Int'l Consulting Group.	Saudi Arabia	Considerable exp. in corporate & urban planning fields; min. 10 yrs. experience.	Ref. 09/03, Derrick Moore, H.M.R. Ltd., 107 Park Street, London W1Y 3TA. Tel.: 01-692 0892.	Economist 12-1-78
MKTG. RESEARCH & PLANNING COORDINATOR		Banque specialisee dans le service au consommateur.	Belgique	Licencié sciences écon., comes out financiers avec specialisation mktg.; fr., angl., néerlandais.	Mrs. Pity-oude Hendrikman, 504-Cépes, 199 Ave. Croix-de-Guerre, 1120 Bruxelles. Tel.: 02-2150615.	Le Sif 12-1-78
GENERAL MANAGER	up to £16,000 tax free	Saudi Steel Reinforcements Ltd.	Saudi Arabia	High-level commercial acumen; considerable knowl. of construction industry.	P.B. Richardson, C. Eng., Facilities Partnership Ltd., 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 1ER.	Daily Telegraph 12-1-78
EUROPEAN CHIEF ACCOUNTANT	Negotiable	Int'l group.	France-Geneva area	Genl. Accountant with good Int'l acctg. exp.; Eng. + Germ. or Fr.; free to travel.	E.S. Moore, Reginald Welch & Partners Ltd., 123/4 Newport St., London EC1A 7AA. Tel.: 01-600 8367.	INT'L 12-1-78
YOUNG INTERNATIONAL MANAGER	Negotiable	Consortium Bank	Paris	5 to 7 yrs. exp.; Eng., Fr.-; exp. fin. analysis; strong knowl. Euro-currency previous work proj. finance.	Ref. 69747, HAVAS Contact, 156 Boulevard Haussmann, 75008 Paris.	INT'L 12-1-78
DEK CADRES HARY NIVEAU	Elevé	Important groups français.	Nigeria, Lagos	35 ans min., tr., angl.; réelle expérience indispensable; position informative et ventes.	No. 231,249, Cabinet Loconte, 4 Rue Amiral-Corbou, 75116 Paris.	INT'L 12-1-78
CHIEF EXECUTIVE-TRADING	£20-28,000	Recently formed joint venture trading co.	Sao Paulo	34-44; Eng., Port.; min. 8 yrs. practical Int'l trading exp.	Ref. GET 3,826/INT, CIA, 35 New Broad St., London EC2M 1RH. Tel.: 01-588 3588. Tx.: 887374.	INT'L 12-1-78
ALLS MANAGER INTERNATIONAL	Negotiable	Dual products in Int'l markets.	Philadelphia (50% travel)	Tech. or Mktg. degree pref.; Eng. + foreign languages.	Box C-303, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 12-1-78
INT'L ENGINEERING PROJECT MANAGER		Major Int'l. firm.	New York City Overseas trvl	6-10 yrs. success. project mgmt. of major capital projects Eng. + foreign languages.	Mrs. Nancy L. Dwyer, Borden Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.	Wall Street Journal 12-1-78

This offer valid through April 1, 1978.

Chips										Chips										Chips									
- 12 Month - Stock					- 12 Month - Stock					- 12 Month - Stock					- 12 Month - Stock					- 12 Month - Stock									
High	Low	Div in \$	Vol	P/E	High	Low	Div in \$	Vol	P/E	High	Low	Div in \$	Vol	P/E	High	Low	Div in \$	Vol	P/E	High	Low	Div in \$	Vol	P/E					
100	90	1.00	100	10	100	90	1.00	100	10	100	90	1.00	100	10	100	90	1.00	100	10	100	90	1.00	100	10					

FLORIDA

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perb location in "The Golden Girdle" of Florida, close
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LF A. BRACHER - Attorney-at-Law
e la Fontaine, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

5.44. Telex: 27644. Cable address:: INTERLEGAL.

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Résidence "L'ALLÉE DU BOIS"
25 Avenue du Maréchal Maunoury**

A FEW LUXURY APARTMENTS LEFT

PIERRE DOUX. 500-16-62.



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U.S. REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

The financing having been completed the following appears
 for information purposes only:
TOTAL VALUE: \$1,980,000
CASH: \$300,000
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INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN
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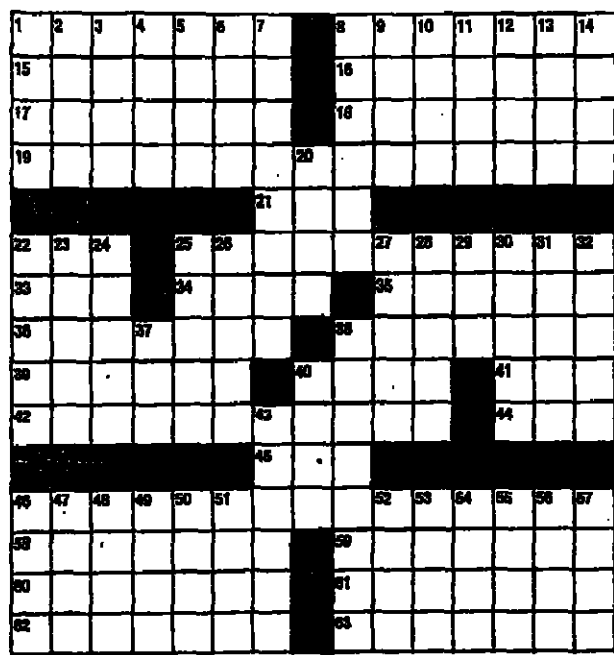
- Beautiful, described as finest
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- New, over 700 luxurious rooms
 on Acapulco Bay.
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- Replacement value appraised \$50
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- Price slashed to \$31 million (U.S.)
 cash.
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 agement company available.

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Principals only or retained agents.
£1.45 million.
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CROSSWORD

—By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Of heat
8 Star in Ursa Minor
15 Detour
16 Babylonian's neighbor
17 Collected
18 Problem for an otologist
19 Spring celebrities
21 Pitcher in "The Boys of Summer"
22 Branch of math
23 S.C. waterway
24 Hur or Kenobi
25 Clever's "Ho, there!"
35 Kale; cabbage; lettuce
36 Don Juan or Casanova
38 Passed out
39 — uno
40 Lorelei of "M*A*S*H"
41 Yorkshire river
42 Region east of the Rockies
44 Meth.
45 German one
46 Rainy-day stable scene
58 Seeling red
59 A Day with Durocher, on'r

DOWN

- 2 Meshed (abbr.)
3 Spring
4 Singer-athlete-actor: 1899-1976
5 Irrigated
6 Cable car
7 Blood: Comb. form
8 Quod — de monstremundum
9 — ha-Shanah
10 Reflect
11 Charlotte route
12 Seed of the Swiss pine
13 River to Winyah Bay
14 the Fat, Norway's patron saint
15 Zhivago's beloved
16 Latin-learner's word
17 A Little with a lot of voices
18 "Thou the singer; — song!"
19 Oracle
20 Have — (the poor)
21 "Not with — but — whimper" — Elton
22 Madagascar mammal
23 Folklore figure
24 Gift that finishes Hercules
25 He wrote "The Lion and the Fox"
26 Booth of drama
27 Haley best seller
28 Postwar relief agency
29 Orb between Mercury and Earth
30 Abrasive material
31 Amusement-park features
32 U.S. cartoonist
33 Con man
34 Ex-pitcher Johnny
35 Heavy-footed
36 Sea: Ger.
37 Golden-rule word
38 Colorless
39 English title
40 Shield
41 Neighbor of Carson City
42 Rumor, personified
43 Algerian seaport
44 Clammy
45 Channel selector
46 (heraldry term)
47 Clarinet or oboe

WEATHER

ALABAMA	4	Overcast	6	Overcast
ALASKA	17	Overcast	17	Overcast
ARIZONA	1	Overcast	1	Overcast
ARKANSAS	11	Overcast	11	Overcast
CALIFORNIA	41	Clear	41	Clear
COLORADO	4	Variable	4	Variable
CONNECTICUT	2	Snow	2	Snow
DELAWARE	1	Overcast	1	Overcast
FLORIDA	14	Cloudy	14	Cloudy
GEORGIA	16	Overcast	16	Overcast
ILLINOIS	3	Overcast	3	Overcast
INDIANA	13	Cloudy	13	Cloudy
IOWA	10	Overcast	10	Overcast
KANSAS	1	Snow	1	Snow
KENTUCKY	8	Overcast	8	Overcast
LOUISIANA	12	Overcast	12	Overcast
MAINE	15	Overcast	15	Overcast
MARYLAND	18	Overcast	18	Overcast
MASSACHUSETTS	19	Overcast	19	Overcast
MICHIGAN	20	Overcast	20	Overcast
MINNESOTA	21	Overcast	21	Overcast
MISSISSIPPI	22	Overcast	22	Overcast
MISSOURI	23	Overcast	23	Overcast
MONTANA	24	Overcast	24	Overcast
NEBRASKA	25	Overcast	25	Overcast
NEVADA	26	Overcast	26	Overcast
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	Overcast	27	Overcast
NEW JERSEY	28	Overcast	28	Overcast
NEW MEXICO	29	Overcast	29	Overcast
NEW YORK	30	Overcast	30	Overcast
NORTH CAROLINA	31	Overcast	31	Overcast
NORTH DAKOTA	32	Overcast	32	Overcast
OHIO	33	Overcast	33	Overcast
OKLAHOMA	34	Overcast	34	Overcast
OREGON	35	Overcast	35	Overcast
PENNSYLVANIA	36	Overcast	36	Overcast
RHODE ISLAND	37	Overcast	37	Overcast
SOUTH CAROLINA	38	Overcast	38	Overcast
SOUTH DAKOTA	39	Overcast	39	Overcast
TENNESSEE	40	Overcast	40	Overcast
TEXAS	41	Overcast	41	Overcast
UTAH	42	Overcast	42	Overcast
Vermont	43	Overcast	43	Overcast
VIRGINIA	44	Overcast	44	Overcast
WASHINGTON	45	Overcast	45	Overcast
WEST VIRGINIA	46	Overcast	46	Overcast
WISCONSIN	47	Overcast	47	Overcast
WYOMING	48	Overcast	48	Overcast

(*) Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on Swiss prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IFT: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — monthly; (r) — regularly; (i) — irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAKER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) Barclay Fund	SP78.30	(w) Alexander Fund	\$2.38
(d) Bond Fund	SP78.30	(w) Austral. Bond Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Growth Fund	SP78.30	(w) Br. Bond Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Income Fund	SP78.30	(w) Br. Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. Bond Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Growth Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Income Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Income Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Value Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World Value Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World World Fd.	SP78.30	(w) Br. Int'l. World World Fd.	\$2.37
(d) Int'l. World Growth Fd.	SP78.30	(w	

Wenzel Captures Lead in World Cup Ranking

OGASTEN, Austria, Jan. 19 (AP). — All-around skier, Ueli Wenzel today seized the lead in the Women's World Cup slalom after a cautious but impecable performance that gave second place in a special slalom.

Wenzel, 27, took the lead in the slalom, finishing in fourth after the first run, won the second with a dash during the second run, and finished in first in the overall time of one minute and 11.8 seconds.

Wenzel, who won her first slalom in 1976, was the only skier to finish in the top three in the overall time of one minute and 11.8 seconds.

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Lise-Marie Morerod

lapsed in a shower of light snow just after crossing the line in 1:16.38 to finish third overall.

Mist and fog, recurring disruptive elements this year, "geared to high overlying clouds during the morning, but many skiers complained of gusting sideways that made turning unpredictable."

Wicki Plackenstein and giant slalom expert Becky Dorsey also turned in solid performances to finish in the top seven of 94 starters.

The exception was top American Cindy Nelson. She slipped in the first 18 seconds of the first leg and swished off the track.

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Redskins Dismiss Allen Despite Success Record (9-5 in '77)

By George Solomon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP). — George Allen, head coach and general manager of the Washington Redskins for the last seven years, has been fired. The Washington Post learned last night.

"I just reached the point where I couldn't wait any longer for George to make up his mind and have advised him of our decision to look for a new head coach and general manager," said Redskins president Edward Bennett Williams. "Our negotiations with George Allen are concluded."

Last July 14, Williams called a press conference to announce that the Redskins and Allen had agreed to a new four-year contract.

But Allen never signed the contract, which called for an annual salary of \$250,000 a year. "I thought we reached an agreement," Williams said. "Last Saturday was six months since we made the announcement—with his approval and nothing happened."

"Unlimited Patience"

"I gave George Allen unlimited patience and he exhausted it," said Williams.

"In all fairness to the people I will be negotiating with, I could not be talking to someone else about a job and allow Allen the option of changing his mind."

"No one could say I did not give George sufficient time to say yes to us."

Allen's record with the Redskins was 67-30-1, making him the most successful coach in

Redskin history. His postseason record was 2-5.

The major hitch in Allen's signing the new contract was Williams' desire to have more say in the team's financial matters and personnel. Williams and other officers of the Redskins were dissatisfied over Allen's salary structure (he had the highest payroll in the NFL), his free spending and his trading away of so many high draft choices.

Absolute Control

However, Allen remained adamant in wanting to maintain the status quo, claiming a coach needs absolute control of the team and its resources.

Last week, when Chuck Knox, under pressure from Los Angeles owner Carroll Rosenbloom, announced he was leaving the Rams to become head coach of the Buffalo Bills, Allen reportedly became a candidate for the Rams job.

"I have to assume he covets the Los Angeles job," Williams said. "And I hope he is selected to be the Rams coach."

"But I have to act in the best interests of the Redskins—not react to whom Los Angeles chooses as its coach."

"I want a coach who has Washington as his first choice, and so I'm beginning now to make plans to restructure our organization and look for a successor."

Williams said he will divide the job of head coach and general manager (Allen held both) and will immediately start looking for candidates.

"We have some excellent people inside the organization who will

get every consideration," Williams said. "And we also will look outside the organization."

Names of those likely to be named as possible successors to Allen are Chicago Bears coach Jack Pardee, a former Redskins linebacker and Allen aide; Stanford head coach Bill Walsh and St. Louis coach Don Coryell, both candidates for the Rams job; Cincinnati assistant coach Mike McCormack, a former head coach of the Philadelphia Eagles and an assistant in Washington; and Baltimore coach Ted Marchibroda, a former Redskins assistant.

The action by Williams marks the second time Allen has been fired in his successful career. He was dismissed in 1970 from his first head-coaching job, with the Los Angeles Rams, because he did

not get along with the owner of the team, the late Dan Reeves.

He was hired by Williams in 1971 and, in seven years in Washington, made the playoffs five times. Only a field goal by the Chicago Bears' Bob Thomas, which beat the New York Giants with five seconds remaining in overtime, kept the Redskins out of the playoffs this season. Washington was 9-5 in 1977.

Allen's popularity reached its peak in 1972, his second season, when the Redskins beat the Dallas Cowboys, 26-3, to win the NFC title and reach the Super Bowl, where they were beaten, 14-7, by Miami.

News on the Radio

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI). — Allen said he heard about his

firing from his son—who heard it on the radio.

"I thought he was kidding," said Allen after his 23-year-old son Greg gave him the news as he was returning from an evening out celebrating his wife Betty's birthday.

Allen said he had not spoken to Williams or majority stockholder Jack Cooke, the man who persuaded him to come to Washington in 1971.

Asked if he would speak with Williams, Allen said: "I'm not going to talk with him if he's going to handle things this way. I'm just disappointed in him. We've given our heart and soul to this football program and the results are evident. That's the thanks you get for it."

Paradoxical Coach

By William Gildea and Kenneth Turan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP). — There have been coaches, a man once said, who passed for figures of greatness, who enriched the sport they taught. George Allen, the man went on, is the only coach ever to be smaller than the game.

Feeling much the same about the former Redskins leader are not uncommon around the NFL. An informal poll taken by Dan Jenkins in a recent Sports Illustrated had Allen as the most disliked coach in the entire league.

On meeting the man, it is at first hard to figure why. He seems pleasant enough, if a bit earnest, perhaps like some kind of college professor. And his words are not without a certain logic.

Allen is 5'6", 160 pounds, and Washington of 116-47-5 is one of the very best in pro football. Despite the record, Allen has never achieved his ultimate goal: winning the Super Bowl.

It is not only this that led to Allen's departure but the feeling in the Redskins' hierarchy that this particular coach had taken the team as far as he could. More than that, his trade-now pay-later philosophy had quite conceivably built a bleak future—and at unprecedented expense.

Baba the Bear

"You must have young players coming in all the time to develop consistency over the years," Oakland owner Al Davis once said. "I think with George Allen's system, you eventually ruin the team."

Allen's system excluded higher authorities. No man with such a spare-no-cost attitude had ever constructed such a powerful football empire: coach, general manager, absolute master of a personal fiefdom built to his specifications in suburban Virginia.

But the concept of giving Allen an unlimited budget and having him, in Redskins president Edward Bennett Williams' once joking words, "already exceeded it," no longer seemed practical or amusing. After seven years, Williams felt the results no longer justified the expenditure.

Owners have a way of changing their minds about Allen despite his seeming successes. The late Los Angeles Rams owner Dan Reeves fired Allen twice before he made it stick. And Williams, on the night he introduced Allen in Washington, said, "I'll never hire another coach."

Flipflop of Opinion

Truly there is something about Allen and the way he operates that inevitably turns admirers into detractors. In no other coach do we see such a flipflop of opinion, of players loving him

at first and feeling quite bitterly the opposite later.

Allen is the snake oil king, telling one and all about the winning they're going to do, how putting up with his rah-rah ways will lead them to greater glory. And, for a while, the players believe, so much so that when they find the promises turned to dust, when they find Allen not above manipulating the English language to his ends, when they find that he is not the true friend he is as much as swore he'd always be, that initial attraction sours terribly.

"To be perfectly honest," a Redskins said two years ago, "a lot of guys are sick of George. The rah-rah approach is getting old."

As it grew old in Washington, so it had gotten old in Los Angeles before that. Said Merlin Olsen, the all-pro Ram tackle, "Allen operates in a very pressurized atmosphere. At the end of a season with George, I felt like I had been beaten by 1,000 war clubs. It's like you're on the inside of a giant bass drum."

The Superior Effort

"You can only go to the well so many times. The first time he says this is the most important game of your lives, you believe it. Maybe you'll believe it the second and third time, too. But the 20th time, you start to wonder. If you ask for the superior effort week after week after a while you don't get it. Sure, that's probably a major reason we never won the championship."

Super Bowl or not, one of the major ironies of Allen's departure from Washington—and, before that, Los Angeles—is that he put together an extraordinary record. Yet nothing Allen becomes involved in ever seems to have much to do with logic, or normalcy.

When he tried to quit his job as assistant coach with the Chicago Bears to take the Rams job, crusty owner George Halas voiced a surprise objection, told him to court, and won his point before grandly dismissing him. The reason: Halas's first firing of Allen didn't last was that several key players unexpectedly stood up for their coach, threatening to quit. Even when Reeves canned Allen a second time (and no one came to the rescue), the move, as in Washington, was not based on wins and losses.

How account for it, then, how account for the repeated dismissals of one of the most successful coaches in the history of the game?

Part of the answer is that Allen is victimized by his philosophy. By his relentless insistence that all you have to do



George Allen

is give him everything and he guarantees total success. Guarantee, yes; deliver, no.

But more than that, Allen and his peculiar philosophy sooner or later wear out their welcome. He is so megalomaniac about winning—so insistent that victories are, if possible, more important than life itself, so willing to twist everything twistable, to blame everyone blameable—that he struts the last vestiges of illusion owners have about being involved in a sport.

When you work with Allen, you know it's not just a game, you see professional football for the ruthless enterprise it really is. Faced with the choice of getting out of the sport or getting rid of Allen, owners inevitably take the path of least resistance. They kill the bearer of bad news and let their illusions live another day.

Support From Players

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP). — Dedick players, expressing shock and disbelief upon learning of the firing of Allen, generally rallied to his defense as they have so many times in the past.

Defensive end Ron McDole, said, "I'll probably see most of the older guys retire."

Some of the players, such as defensive tackle Dennis Johnson, suggested that Allen's firing may just be a negotiating tactic. "This may be just a challenge to force his hand," Johnson said. "If it's [the firing] true, Washington has lost a great coach."

"Everybody wanted to see George Allen and somebody finally did," center Len Haas said. "I don't mean Williams. I'd have to say the press got [Allen] with everything they've been writing."

Cornback Pat Fischer said, "I certainly appreciated playing for coach Allen. It was the most rewarding part of my career."

Baseball in 1978: Has the Power Balance Shifted?

By Murray Chass

